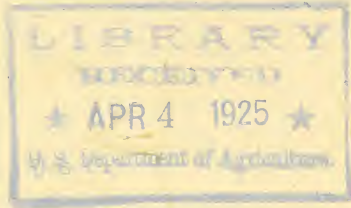


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1925



CAROLINA MOUNTAIN FLOWERS
HARDY NATIVE AMERICAN PLANTS

Harlan P. Kelsey
Salem, Massachusetts



KELSEY-HIGHLANDS NURSERY

Rhododendrons *and* Azaleas
Specimen Evergreens
Rare Plants

"Hardy New England Grown—Best by Test"

Member

*American Association of Nurserymen
Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association
New England Nurserymen's Association*

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Burlapping Charges—

	Each
Small sizes.....	\$0.10
2 to 3 ft. clumps and trees.....	.15
3 to 4 ft. clumps and trees.....	.20
4 to 6 ft. clumps and trees.....	.25
6 to 8 ft. clumps and trees.....	.30

Larger sizes are billed in proportion. Where large evergreens are shipped on "platforms," a suitable charge will be made to cover cost.

Terms. Cash or satisfactory reference from unknown customers. All accounts are due the first of each month, unless by special arrangement. Five at 10 rate; 50 at 100 rate; 500 at 1,000 rate. 5 per cent discount may be deducted when cash accompanies order. When not taken, extra plants will be sent to cover such discount.

Quarantine. The Federal Horticultural Board has proclaimed a practically complete embargo on all Foreign Trees and Shrubs and most Herbaceous Plants. Americans are now learning that our Native Trees and Plants are hardier, freer from disease, more permanent, and far more beautiful and "fitting" in our landscapes and home grounds than exotic material. Still the best exotics can and now will be grown in America for Americans. We are growing them by thousands.

All prices subject to change with the market.

HARLAN P. KELSEY

Kelsey-Highlands Nursery

Salem, Mass.



Photo by H. P. K.

Douglas-fir at Arnold Arboretum

EVERGREENS AND CONIFERS

The use of Evergreens has increased so rapidly that there is a great shortage of them in America today. Yet I would warn that the best landscape effects are generally to be had by a judicious use of both evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs, in various combinations. Of course solid forest plantings of either Evergreens or Hardwood Deciduous Trees are often desirable in special situations.

I would particularly warn against the solid evergreen "base plantings" around dwellings, so frequently seen of late, and especially where **large-growing conifers** are used. The somewhat pleasing effect of the first few seasons is dearly paid for when the taller growing trees become thin, leggy and worthless (from overcrowding) and everything **must be ripped up and the space replanted**. Of course such procedure is doubly profitable to the Nurseryman—if you can trust him the second time!

Evergreens like all plants must have room to develop and no planting should be made without a knowledge and consideration of the eventual sizes and habits of the material used.

Abies, The Firs

Note—The heights given are those reached by the trees and shrubs under most favorable conditions or in their native habitat. In cultivation the heights will usually be much less. **Hort.** means Horticultural variety.

ABIES, FIR.

CONCOLOR, White Fir.

Tree to 120 feet tall. Hardy in southern Canada. Bluish-green leaves and handsome pyramidal growth. One of the most successful of American Firs for cultivation, withstanding heat and drought well. Makes a magnificent lawn specimen.

	Each	10	100
9-12 in.	\$ 1.50	\$ 13.50	
12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	
18-24 in.	3.50	31.50	
2-3 ft.	5.00	45.00	
3-4 ft.	7.00	63.00	
4-5 ft.	9.00	81.00	
5-6 ft.	11.00	99.00	

Extra Specimens, 8-20 ft., \$15.00 to \$150.00 each

FRASERI, Fraser Fir.

Tree to 60 feet tall. A fine species of "Balsam" Fir from the Carolina Mountains, very superior to the Northern Balsam Fir.

12-18 in.	.60	5.40
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00
5-6 ft.	5.00	45.00
6-7 ft.	7.00	63.00
7-8 ft.	9.00	81.00
8-9 ft.	12.00	108.00

Extra Specimens, 9-14 ft., \$15.00 to \$50.00 each

HOMOLEPIS (*A. brachyphylla*), Nikko Fir.

Tree to 120 feet tall. Very hardy and is proving one of the most satisfactory and ornamental Firs at the Arnold Arboretum. A broad pyramidal tree, densely branched to the ground, with dark green lustrous foliage.

18-24 in.	3.00	27.00
2-3 ft.	4.50	40.50
3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00
5-6 ft.	8.00	72.00

PECTINATA (*A. alba*), Silver Fir.

Tree to 150 feet tall. Hardy in southern Canada.

18-24 in.	3.50
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KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

ABIES, Fir

VEITCHI, Veitch Fir.

Tree to 80 feet tall. One of the very best Firs of broad pyramidal habit almost equaling Concolor Fir in beauty. Very hardy.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$ 4.00		
3-4 ft.	6.00		
4-5 ft.	9.00		
5-6 ft.	11.00		

Extra Specimens, 7-20 ft., \$15.00 to \$100.00 each

ANDROMEDA POLIFOLIA. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVAURSI. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

Chamaecyparis, The Cypress and Retinosporas

CHAMAECYPARIS

MOSS RETINOSPORA (*C. pisifera squarrosa*), Hort.

Densely branched bushy tree or shrub with spreading feathery branchlets. Silvery foliage.

6-9 in.	.50	\$ 4.50
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OBTUSA, Hinoki Cypress.

Tree to 120 feet tall in Japan; rarely over 30 feet in cultivation. Very handsome with dark green lustrous foliage, very dense. Japanesey effect.

6-9 in.	.50	4.50
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PISIFERA, Sawara Retinospora.

Tree to 100 feet, probably not over 40 feet in cultivation. One of the best and hardiest of the Retinosporas.

9-12 in.	.60	5.40	\$45.00
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	
2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	
3-4 ft.	5.00	45.00	

PLUME RETINOSPORA (*C. pisifera plumosa*), Hort.

Dense conical habit, reaching perhaps 20 feet. Foliage and branchlets giving feathery appearance.

6-9 in.	.50	4.50
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THREAD RETINOSPORA (*C. pisifera filifera*), Hort.

Branches thread-like, gracefully pendulous, reaching possibly 25 feet.

6-9 in.	.50	4.50	
9-12 in.	.75	6.75	60.00

CHAMAEDAPHNE CALYCVLATA. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

DAPHNE CNEORUM. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

ILEX OPACA, American Holly.

Tree rarely 80 feet high. Striking broad-leaf Evergreen with brilliant scarlet fruit lasting thru the winter.

12-18 in.	1.50	13.50
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Insurance. No guarantee, expressed or implied, is made that stock will grow, whether planted by me or otherwise. Having no control over after-treatment of plantings or over weather conditions, it is obvious that purchaser must assume all responsibility after stock leaves the Nursery in good condition. However, under certain conditions I am prepared to guarantee plantings made by me covering a specified period, on an insurance basis. Charges will be according to the risk involved and value of material.



Abies fraseri, Fraser Fir, as a specimen.

A fine species from the high Southern Appalachian Mountains and far superior to the northern Balsam Fir.

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Juniperus, The Junipers, Red Cedars and Savins

JUNIPERUS

CANNART REDCEDAR (*J. virginiana cannarti*), Hort.

Compact pyramidal form with dark green foliage, bluish bloomy fruits.	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$ 3.00		

COMMUNIS SUECICA, Swedish Juniper.

Rarely 40 feet high. Narrow columnar form.			
9-12 in.	.50	\$ 4.50	

MONOSPERMA, Cherrystone Juniper.

Occasionally 50 feet tall. Native of Rocky Mountains.			
6-9 in.	.50	4.50	

PFITZER JUNIPER (*J. chinensis pfitzeriana*), Hort.

Broad pyramid with horizontally spreading branches. Grayish-green. One of the best dwarf forms.			
6-9 in.	1.25	11.25	
9-12 in.	2.00	18.00	
12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	
18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	

PROSTRATE JUNIPER (*J. communis depressa*), Hort.

Rarely exceeds 4 feet in height. The beautiful New England type and the best of ground covers. Very hardy and thrives in light or heavy soils.			
6-9 in.	.60	5.40	\$ 48.00
9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	75.00
12-18 in.	1.50	12.00	105.00
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00

SABINA, Savin.

Spreading or procumbent shrub rarely with erect stem to 10 feet. Fine for rock work and dwarf plantings.			
6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
9-12 in.	1.25	11.25	
12-18 in.	1.75	15.75	

SILVER REDCEDAR (*J. virginiana glauca*), Hort.

Vigorous form with striking bluish or silvery foliage.			
2-2½ ft.	4.00	36.00	

SMITH REDCEDAR (*J. virginiana smithi*), Hort.

12-18 in.	2.00		
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SQUAMATA MEYERI, Meyer Juniper.

Upright shrub, very handsome on account of its dense habit and remarkable bluish-white foliage.			
1 ft.	6.00		

TAMARIX SAVIN (*J. sabina tamariscifolia*), Hort.

Usually prostrate becoming 3-6 ft. in diameter. Bluish-green foliage. One of the most beautiful of all the Junipers.			
6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
9-12 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00

VIRGINIANA, Redcedar.

Tree to 100 feet tall with many forms from narrow columnar to broadly conical. Our hardy New England type is far superior to the western and southern forms.

9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	75.00
12-18 in.	1.50	12.00	105.00
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
2-3 ft.	2.50	21.00	
3-4 ft.	3.50	31.50	
4-5 ft.	4.50	40.50	
5-6 ft.	7.00	63.00	
6-7 ft.	8.00	72.00	
7-8 ft.	10.00	90.00	
8-9 ft.	12.00	108.00	
9-10 ft.	18.00	162.00	
10-12 ft.	22.00	198.00	
12-14 ft.	30.00	270.00	
14-16 ft.	40.00	360.00	

VIRGINIANA KETELEERI, Hort.

Perhaps reaching 20 feet. Compact pyramidal form with ascending branches and dark green scale-like foliage.	2-3 ft.	4.00	
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KALMIA. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

LEIOPHYLLUM BUXIFOLIUM. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

Picea, The Spruces

PICEA

BLUE COLORADO SPRUCE (*P. pungens glauca*), Hort.

Selected from seedling types but not grafted. Bluish-white foliage.

	Each	10	100
12-18 in.	\$ 3.00	\$ 27.00	
18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	
2-3 ft.	6.00	54.00	
3-4 ft.	8.00	72.00	
4-5 ft.	10.00	90.00	
5-6 ft.	15.00	135.00	

Extra specimens 7-18 ft. up to \$125.00.

CANADENSIS (*P. alba P. glauca*), White Spruce.

Tree to 60 or 70, rarely to 120 feet tall. Very hardy and beautiful ornamental species of dense habit, with light bluish-green foliage, particularly suitable for shore planting.

6-9 in.	.45	3.75	
9-12 in.	.75	6.75	\$ 60.00
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
18-24 in.	1.60	14.40	
2-3 ft.	2.50	24.00	
3-4 ft.	3.50	31.50	

Larger Specimens up to \$50.00 each

CANADENSIS ALBERTIANA, Alberta (*Black Hills*) Spruce.

Compact pyramidal form from Wyoming and Montana. Dark green foliage.

6-9 in.	.45	3.75	30.00
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DWARF ALBERTA SPRUCE (*P. glauca conica*), Hort.

Very dwarf conical form of Alberta Spruce.

12-18 in.	4.50
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ENGELMANNI, Engelmann Spruce.

Tree to 150 feet tall, with slender spreading branches in closely arranged whorles, forming a dense and narrow pyramid. Leaves bluish-green to steel-blue; flowers purple. Very ornamental tree.

12-18 in.	1.50	13.50
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00
2-3 ft.	3.50	31.50

EXCELSA (*P. abies*), Norway Spruce.

Tree to 150 feet tall. Spreading branches and usually pendulous branchlets. Handsome tree of rapid growth.

9-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
12-18 in.	.75	6.00	54.00
18-24 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00

KOSTER BLUE SPRUCE (*P. pungens kosteri*), Hort.

These are true Koster variety and perfect specimens in every respect. Very bluish-white foliage and pendulous branches.

7-8 ft.	60.00	540.00
8-9 ft.	75.00	675.00
9-10 ft.	90.00	810.00
10-12 ft.	120.00	1080.00

KOYAMAI, Koyamai Spruce.

Narrow pyramidal tree to 60 feet tall. Native of Japan, introduced in 1914 by E. H. Wilson to the Arnold Arboretum where it has proved hardy. One of the best new Conifers.

6-9 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
9-12 in.	.75	6.00	54.00

MAXWELL SPRUCE (*P. excelsa maxwelli*), Hort.

A low, flat, dense form, not exceeding 2 feet in height.

18-24 in.	6.00
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ORIENTALIS, Oriental Spruce.

Tree to 100 feet or more. Flowers carmine and very beautiful. A graceful Spruce with dark, glossy foliage of slow growth and therefore valuable for small gardens.

3-4 ft.	6.00
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PUNGENS, Green Colorado Spruce.

Tree 80-100 feet or more. Handsome tree of symmetrical habit with light colored foliage. Very popular as a lawn tree and for dry climates. One of the best of all Spruces.

12-18 in.	1.75	15.75
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50
2-3 ft.	3.50	31.50
3-4 ft.	5.50	48.00
4-5 ft.	7.00	63.00

Extra Specimens 9-18 ft. up to \$75.00 each

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS



Specimen Koster Blue Spruce

Photographed at Kelsey-Highlands Nursery

We have hundreds of perfect specimens from 7 to 12 ft. See prices, page 7

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

PICEA

RUBRA, Red Spruce.

Tree to 100 feet tall. Handsome tree of narrow pyramidal habit but requires a cool, moist situation.

	Each	10	100
4-5 ft.	\$ 3.50	\$30.00	
5-6 ft.	5.00		

SILVER WHITE SPRUCE (*P. canadensis caerulea*), Hort.

Fine variety with silvery-white leaves.

8-10 ft.	15.00
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STITCHENSIS, Sitka Spruce.

Tree 100 or more feet tall, forming a broad pyramid. Leaves silvery-white on the upper side. A highly ornamental tree but requires a moist climate to do its best.

9-12 in.	.60	5.40	
12-18 in.	.90	8.10	\$72.00

PIERIS FLORIBUNDA AND JAPONICA. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

Pinus, The Pines

PINUS

BANKSIANA, Jack Pine.

Tree to 70 feet, usually much lower. The hardiest of American Pines. Very valuable for planting on dry and sandy soil; picturesque growth.

2-3 ft.	.75	6.00	45.00
3-4 ft.	1.50	12.00	108.00
4-5 ft.	2.50	21.00	180.00
5-6 ft.	3.50	30.00	270.00
6-8 ft.	5.00	45.00	405.00
8-10 ft.	8.00	75.00	600.00

CEMBRA, Swiss Stone Pine.

In cultivation rarely over 25 feet high. Very handsome hardy Pine of symmetrical, dense habit and slow growth. White Pine Group.

12-18 in.	1.75	15.00
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50

DENSIFLORA, Japanese Red Pine.

Tree to 100 feet tall, in cultivation much less. Handsome ornamental Japanese Pine of rapid growth when young, very picturesque when older.

2-3 ft.	1.75	15.00
3-4 ft.	2.50	22.50
5-6 ft.	4.00	36.00

EDULIS, Nut Pine.

Tree occasionally to 40 or 50 feet tall. Dark green foliage; belongs to White Pine Group.

3-6 in.	.50	4.50
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FLEXILIS, Limber Pine.

Tree to 50 feet or over. A hardy, usually low Pine with spreading branches densely clothed with dark green leaves. Adapted for planting on rocky slopes.

12-18 in.	.75	5.40	45.00
18-24 in.	1.00	7.50	60.00
2-3 ft.	2.00	15.00	132.00
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	
4-5 ft.	4.50	40.50	
5-6 ft.	6.00	54.00	

JEFFREYI, Jeffrey Pine.

Tree to 120 feet or more, much less under cultivation. A distinct and ornamental Pine remarkable for its long leaves; very hardy.

9-12 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
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KORAIENSIS, Korean Pine.

Pyramidal tree to 100 feet tall. Of slow growth; one of the best hardy Pines for small gardens.

12-18 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
18-24 in.	1.25	11.25	

MASSONIANA.

Tree to 80 feet tall. Rare Chinese species.

6-9 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
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MONTANA, Swiss Mountain Pine.

Very variable in habit; usually low, often prostrate shrub, sometimes pyramidal tree to 40 feet tall. Usually handsome low shrub with bright green foliage.

2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00
3-4 ft.	8.00	72.00
4-5 ft.	12.50	120.00

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

PINUS

MONTANA MUGHUS, Mugho Pine.

Perhaps the most useful of the dwarf Pines for foundation planting. Very shrubby and low.

	Each	10	100
6-9 in.	\$ 1.00	\$ 9.00	
9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	
12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	
18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	
2-3 ft.	4.50	42.00	
3-4 ft.	8.00	72.00	
4-5 ft.	12.50	120.00	

MONTICOLA, Western White Pine.

Tree to 100 or more feet tall; apparently slow growing in the East. Similar to White Pine but of narrower and denser habit.

2-3 ft.	1.50	12.00	\$108.00
3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
4-5 ft.	3.50	31.50	

NIGRA, Austrian Pine.

Tree to 100 or more feet tall. Very handsome, vigorous Pine of regular habit with stout spreading branches and long dark green leaves.

9-12 in.	.35	2.75	24.75
12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	
2-3 ft.	3.50	31.50	
3-4 ft.	5.00	45.00	
4-5 ft.	7.00	63.00	

PARVIFLORA, Japanese White Pine.

Tree to 80 feet tall of dense pyramidal habit, with slender horizontal branches. A handsome, picturesque Pine with wide spreading branches and dark green foliage.

18-24 in.	2.00
2-3 ft.	3.50

PONDEROSA, Western Yellow Pine.

Tree occasionally to 230 feet tall, probably 50-75 feet in cultivation. Important timber tree somewhat resembling Austrian Pine. Very fine ornamental.

12-18 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
2-3 ft.	1.75	15.75	141.00
3-4 ft.	2.75	24.75	222.00
4-5 ft.	4.50	40.50	363.00
5-6 ft.	7.00	63.00	

RESINOSA, Red Pine.

Tree to 70 feet or more. Long dark green leaves; ornamental Pine of vigorous growth, one of the best for northern gardens.

12-18 in.	.75	6.75	
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	
2-3 ft.	1.75	15.00	
3-4 ft.	2.40	21.00	
4-5 ft.	4.00	36.00	
5-6 ft.	6.00	54.00	
6-8 ft.	9.00	81.00	
8-10 ft.	12.00	108.00	
10-12 ft.	15.00	135.00	

STROBUS, White Pine.

Occasionally attains 150 feet in height. Hardy in Canada. One of the most valuable ornamental Pines; of rapid growth, symmetrical when young, picturesque in old age.

12-18 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
4-5 ft.	4.00	36.00	
5-6 ft.	6.00	54.00	
6-8 ft.	9.00	81.00	
8-10 ft.	12.00	108.00	

Sheared Specimens 4-14 ft., from \$8.00 to \$30.00 each

SYLVESTRIS, Scotch Pine.

Tree to 70 or more feet tall with spreading branches becoming broad and round-topped, and picturesque. Bark bright red.

6-9 in.	.20	1.50	12.00
9-12 in.	.25	1.75	15.00
12-18 in.	.35	2.40	21.00
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
6-8 ft.	7.00	63.00	
Specimens 8-10 ft.	10.00	90.00	
Specimens 10-12 ft.	12.50	112.50	

Extra Specimens, \$15.00 to \$30.00 each

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

PINUS

THUNBERGI, Japanese Black Pine.

Tree to 100 or more feet tall. Large winter buds silvery-white. A handsome picturesque tree.

	Each	10 "	100
2-3 ft.	\$2.00	\$18.00	
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	
4-5 ft.	5.00		
5-6 ft.	6.50		

PSEUDOTSUGA

DOUGLASI, Douglas-fir.

In nature attaining 200 feet in height and more; in cultivation probably 50-75 feet. Forms a pyramidal tree of dense yet graceful habit. Very hardy and one of the best ornamental Conifers in cultivation.

6-9 in.	.40	3.60	\$ 33.00
9-12 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
18-24 in.	1.75	15.75	
2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	
3-4 ft.	4.50	40.50	
4-5 ft.	6.00	54.00	
5-6 ft.	8.00	72.00	

Larger Specimens up to \$75.00 each

RHODODENDRONS. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

SCIADOPITYS

VERTICILLATA, Umbrella-pine.

Japanese tree attaining 120 feet, but rarely over 20 or 30 feet in cultivation. Slow growth and forms a narrow pyramidal tree densely clothed with dark green lustrous foliage.

12-18 in.	6.00
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Taxus, The Yews

TAXUS

CANADENSIS (*T. minor*), Canada Yew.

Low diffuse shrub rarely up to 6 feet tall. Very hardy and especially useful as undergrowth in shady woods.

6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	
2-2½ ft.	3.50		

CUSPIDATA, Japanese Yew.

In Japan attaining a height of 50 feet. Slow growing, perfectly hardy, the dark green foliage retaining its color through the winter.

9-12 in.	2.00	18.00
12-18 in.	3.00	27.00
18-24 in.	4.00	36.00
2-2½ ft.	6.00	54.00

DWARF JAPANESE YEW (*T. cuspidata nana*), Hort.

Shrubby form of preceding and compact growth.

3-6 in.	1.00	9.00
6-9 in.	1.50	13.50
9-12 in.	2.00	18.00

HICKS YEW (*T. media hicksi*), Hort.

Distinctly columnar form and perfectly hardy at Arnold Arboretum.

6-10 in.	1.50	13.50
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SPREADING ENGLISH YEW (*T. baccata repandens*), Hort.

A low form with long wide-spreading branches and bluish-green leaves.

12-18 in.	3.00	27.00
18-24 in.	5.00	45.00

Thuja, The Arborvitaes

THUJA

AMERICAN GLOBE ARBORVITAE (*T. occidentalis globosa*), Hort.

Dwarf globose form.

6-9 in.	1.00	9.00
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AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE (*T. occidentalis pyramidalis*), Hort.

Narrow pyramidal growth, very suitable for formal plantings.

9-12 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
12-18 in.	1.75	15.75	141.00
18-24 in.	2.40	21.00	195.00
2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	
3-4 ft.	5.50	51.00	

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

THUJA

OCCIDENTALIS, American Arborvitae.

Rarely attaining 60 feet. Very hardy and very useful in landscape plantings. Fine for hedges and windbreaks.

	Each	10	100
9-12 in.	\$.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 33.00
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	
4-5 ft.	4.00	36.00	
5-6 ft.	5.00	45.00	

REID ARBORVITAE (*T. occidentalis reidi*), Hort.

A spreading large bushy form.

9-12 in.	1.50	13.50
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TOM THUMB ARBORVITAE (*T. occidentalis ellwangeriana*), Hort.

A low, broad pyramid.

9-12 in.	1.00	9.00
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WARE (Siberian) ARBORVITAE (*T. occidentalis wareana, robusta*), Hort.

Broadly pyramidal, dense type with shiny, blue-green foliage, very desirable.

9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
18-24 in.	2.50	21.00	
2-3 ft.	5.00	45.00	

Tsuga, The Hemlocks

TSUGA

CANADENSIS, Canada Hemlock.

Attaining rarely 100 feet or more in height. One of our handsomest ornamental trees for lawn or forest plantings or for hedges. Sizes from 6 feet up are extra heavy specimens. Stands severe clipping.

6-9 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
9-12 in.	.80	7.20	66.00
12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	240.00
3-4 ft.	4.00	36.00	324.00
4-5 ft.	6.00	54.00	486.00
5-6 ft.	7.00	63.00	
6-7 ft.	10.00	90.00	
7-8 ft.	15.00	135.00	
8-9 ft.	18.00	162.00	
9-10 ft.	22.00	198.00	
10-12 ft.	30.00	270.00	
12-14 ft.	40.00	360.00	

CAROLINIANA, Carolina Hemlock.

Rarely attaining 70 feet in height, in cultivation 30-50 feet, Carolina Hemlock is unique in habit, with dark, dense, tufted foliage on sweeping pendulous branches with a "Japanese effect." It is hardier and more adapted to trying city atmospheres than the Canada Hemlock and seems to thrive in southern latitudes where the latter becomes thin, yellow and unsightly. Professor C. S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, says, in a letter dated October 30, 1923: "As you know I consider this tree (Carolina Hemlock) the handsomest Conifer we can grow in New England."

6-9 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
12-18 in.	1.50	14.00	132.00
18-24 in.	2.25	20.00	180.00
2-3 ft.	3.50	30.00	270.00
3-4 ft.	6.00	50.00	450.00
4-5 ft.	12.00	100.00	
5-6 ft.	20.00	180.00	
6-7 ft.	30.00	270.00	
7-8 ft.	40.00	360.00	

DWARF CANADA HEMLOCK (*T. canadensis compacta*), Hort.

Very dwarf conical pyramid, suitable for rock gardens.

12-18 in.	9.00
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SARGENT WEeping HEMLOCK (*T. canadensis pendula*), Hort.

Flat-topped form with spreading branches and drooping branchlets.

2-3 ft.	18.00
---------	-------

SIEBOLDI, Siebold Hemlock.

In Japan attaining 100 feet. A valuable variety but not as useful as the Carolina and Canada species.

2-3 ft.	6.00
3-4 ft.	8.00

Please Use This Order Form

**TO HARLAN P. KELSEY
SALEM, MASS.**

**Hardy American Plants and
Specimen Evergreens**

Post Office, _____

Date, _____

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find \$_____ for the below order selected
from Catalog of your KELSEY—HIGHLANDS NURSERY.

Ship to _____

Give full shipping instructions unless you wish to leave to my best judgment; but I assume no responsibility after delivery in good condition to carrier. State whether by Freight, Express, Truck or Parcel Post. Take 5% discount when payment accompanies order; otherwise extra plants will be sent instead. For further remarks use reverse side of order form.

Send in time to arrive on or before _____

Yours truly,

QUANTITY

NAMES OF PLANTS

SIZE

PRICE

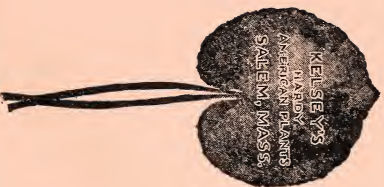
TOTAL

[illegible]

FORWARD

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From _____



“Hardy New England Grown
Best by Test”

Kelsey-Highlands Nurseries

HARLAN P. KELSEY
Hardy American Plants
Salem, Massachusetts



1925

HARLAN P. KELSEY
KELSEY-HIGHLANDS NURSERY
SALEM, MASS.

On orders selected from this Catalog, *5 per cent discount* may be deducted when cash accompanies order. When not taken, extra plants will be sent to cover such discount.

1881

TABLE A. REVENUE

1881-1882-1883-1884-1885

TABLE B. REVENUE

on which the total sum of the revenue is based, and
the total sum of the revenue is based on the total
sum of the revenue of the year 1881-1882.



Photograph by Harlan P. Kelsey

The Kalmia or Mountain-laurel at Arnold Arboretum, with background of tall evergreens



Drooping Leucothoe (*L. catesbaei*)

The most beautiful broadleaf evergreen for low borders in America

Kelsey's Hardy American Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Andromedas and Other Broadleaf Evergreens

Given proper soil conditions and exposure or location, all native species are perfectly hardy in the latitude of Quebec.

The desirable hybrids are not strictly hardy—many are really tender—and so for general planting and for successful results we must turn to our hardy native species, using the hybrids sparingly or where specially protected by mass planting of the indigenous sorts. Not even in Asia do Rhododendrons grow so luxuriantly as in our own southern Alleghany Mountains, where they attain a height of 30 feet and more, assuming tree-like proportions. They must be seen in their native lavishness of growth and bloom, on the mountain sides or hanging over the dashing, ice-cold streams and waterfalls, to be properly appreciated, and a trip to the high Carolina mountains in spring and early summer is a never-to-be-forgotten series of joys to the lover of nature.

With proper knowledge and experience, this beauty and wildness may be transferred to our gardens and lawns. Our long experience is at the service of customers at all times.

RHODODENDRONS, KALMIAS AND OTHER HARDY BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

ANDROMEDA

POLIFOLIA, Bog-rosemary.

Dwarf, low shrub, very useful for massing in front of Rhododendrons.

	Each	10	100
12-18 in.	\$.50	\$4.50	

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS

UVAURSI, Bearberry.

Evergreen creeping shrub forming dense carpet

2-4 in.	.60	5.40	\$15.00
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CALLUNA

CUPREA.

Strong plants	1.00	9.00	
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FLESH HEATHER (*C. vulgaris carnea*), Hort.

Attractive flesh-colored flowers in dense masses.

9-12 in. strong	1.00	9.00	
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PILOSA ALBA.

Strong plants	1.00	9.00	
---------------	------	------	--

VULGARIS, Scotch Heather.

This is found to be quite hardy in New England, blooming in July and August.

1.00	9.00	
------	------	--

WHITE HEATHER (*C. vulgaris alba*), Hort.

Attractive white form.

6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	
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CHAMAEDAPHNE

CALYCVLATA, Leatherleaf.

An aquatic Evergreen growing well in peaty soil and suitable for ericaceous plantings.

3-6 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
12-18 in.	.75	6.75	

DAPHNE

CNEORUM, Rose Daphne.

A most beautiful low hardy shrub; the fragrant pink blossoms nestling among the green leaves in the month of May are very attractive. Fine for rockery.

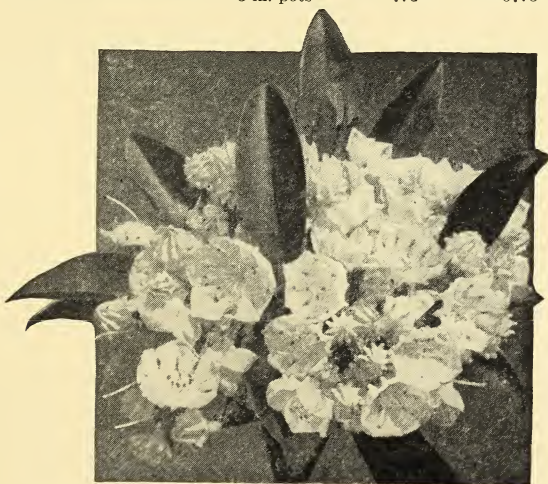
6-9 in.	.60	5.40	
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EPIGAEA

REPENS, Trailing-arbutus.

Requires sandy-peat acid soil. Unless pot-grown very difficult to transplant.

3 in. pots	.75	6.75	
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Kalmia or Mountainlaurel

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS



Oxydendrum Arboreum, Sourwood

A small tree with beautiful bell-like flowers, resembling the the Japanese Andromeda. Gorgeous autumn coloring

GALAX

APHYLLA, Galax.

Beautiful heart-shaped leaves and white spike of flowers 10-12 inches high. Leaves turn brilliant scarlet when exposed to the sun. Splendid ground cover for Rhododendron Bed.

	Each	10	100
Strong clumps	\$.50	\$ 4.50	\$ 39.00

GAYLUSSACIA

BRACHYCERA, Box Huckleberry.

Very rare and dwarf Evergreen Huckleberry, suitable for ground cover.

3-6 in.	1.00	9.00
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KALMIA

ANGUSTIFOLIA, Lambkill.

A dwarf species, making a fine ground cover.

Col. Clumps	6-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
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CAROLINA, Carolina Kalmia.

Dwarf species from the South, proving hardy in New England. Bright pink flowers.

3-6 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
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LATIFOLIA, Mountain-laurel.

One of the most beautiful of our Broadleaf Evergreen Shrubs, of surpassing beauty when in bloom. Kelsey-Highlands Nursery has thousands of flowering-size clumps.

	6-9 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
	9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
	18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
Clumps	18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00
Clumps	2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	324.00
Clumps	3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	486.00
Clumps	4-5 ft.	8.00	72.00	

POLIFOLIA (glauca), Bog Kalmia.

Dwarf variety with deep red flowers.

9-12 in.	.75	6.75
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HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

LEDUM

GROENLANDICUM, True Labrador-tea.

12-18 inches high; evergreen leaves woolly brown underneath; handsome white flowers.

12-18 in.	Each	10	100
	\$1.00	\$ 9.00	

LEIOPHYLLUM

BUXIFOLIUM, Box Sandmyrtle.

Rarely reaching 2-3 ft. A charming heather-like plant requiring a sand-peat soil; covered with white flowers with pink stamens.

6-9 in.	.75	6.75
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BUXIFOLIUM PROSTRATUM, Allegheny Sandmyrtle.

Prostrate form of the preceding.

6-9 in.	.75	6.75
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LEUCOTHOE

CATESBAEI, Drooping Leucothoe.

Invaluable as a border or undershrub and for edging the Rhododendron and Azalea plantation. The "spray" foliage turns a rich bronze in Autumn.

Clumps	9-12 in.	.60	5.40	\$ 48.00
Clumps	12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
Clumps	18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
Clumps	2-3 ft.	2.25	21.00	195.00

PACHISTIMA

CANBYI, Canby Pachystima.

Remarkably dainty, low shrub forming a dense Evergreen carpet.

Strong	1.00	9.00
--------	------	------

PACHYSANDRA

TERMINALIS, Japanese Pachysandra.

Grows from 6-9 inches high and is one of the best ground covers and unusually hardy. Useful for bordering walks and drives under Evergreen shrub planting.

2-yr.	.25	1.75	15.00
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PIERIS (*Andromeda*)

FLORIBUNDA, Mountain Andromeda.

Dense, much-branched shrub, 2-6 feet tall. White nodding flowers in April and May. Perfectly hardy near Boston.

6-9 in.	1.25	11.25
9-12 in.	1.75	15.75
12-18 in.	3.00	27.00
18-24 in.	4.50	40.50

JAPONICA, Japanese Andromeda.

Shrub with spreading branches; dark green foliage; flowers white in spreading and drooping panicles. Very handsome and graceful.

18-24 in.	4.50
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Photo by
H.P. K.

Rhododendron catawbiense compacta
New variety introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey



Photo by H. P. K.

The Carolina Rhododendron (Clear Pink) as growing on the Estate of Mrs. Charles H. Price, Montserrat, Mass.
Landscaped and Planted by Harlan P. Kelsey

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS



Rhododendron and Azalea Walk at Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y. Photo by R. E. Horsey

Rhododendrons

The Native American Rhododendrons are the best for American planting, being hardier than both the "hybrids" and the many Asiatic species. Even where the hardier of the hybrid varieties are successful, the dark-foliaged American species, maximum and catawbiense, should form the main background.

RHODODENDRON

CALIFORNICUM, Coast Rhododendron.

Shrub 8 feet or more high with rosy-purple or pink spotted yellow witoon, rich carmine in bud.

	Each	10	100
9-12 in.	\$ 1.00	\$ 9.00	

CAROLINIANUM, Carolina Rhododendron.

A clear pink American species, introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey many years ago. There is no magenta shade in the flowers. Entirely hardy and fine for massing on hillsides and in rockeries.

	9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
Clumps	12-18 in.	2.50	21.00	
Clumps	18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	
Clumps	2-3 ft.	6.00	54.00	
Clumps	3-4 ft.	8.00	72.00	
Clumps	4-5 ft.	10.00	90.00	

CAROLINIANUM ALBUM, White Carolina Rhododendron.

A white natural variety of the above, also an introduction of Mr. Kelsey's.

12-18 in.	2.00	18.00
18-24 in.	3.50	31.50

CATAWBIENSE, Catawba Rhododendron.

The hardiest and best all-round Rhododendron and the one which supplied color and hardness to the cultivated hybrids. Color, bright red-purple but with considerable variation. Leaves dark shiny green.

	3-6 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
	6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	9-12 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
	12-18 in.	1.75	15.75	141.00
	18-24 in.	2.40	21.00	
Clumps	12-18 in.	2.40	21.00	
Clumps	2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	
Clumps	3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	
Clumps	4-5 ft.	9.00	81.00	

CATAWBIENSE COMPACTA.

A dense growing variety discovered and introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey. Very distinct from the catawbiense type.

Clumps	9-12 in.	2.50	21.00	
Clumps	12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00
Clumps	18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	
Clumps	2-3 ft.	6.00	54.00	
Clumps	3-4 ft.	12.00		

CATAWBIENSE SEEDLING HYBRIDS, Unnamed.

6-9 in.	1.50	13.50
9-12 in.	2.50	22.50

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS



Photo by R. E. Horsey

Catawbiense Album Rhododendron at Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y.



Photo by R. E. Horsey, Feb. 16, 1925.

Rhododendrons in winter at Highland Park

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

RHODODENDRON

CATAWBIENSE NAMED HYBRIDS.

Some of the hardiest sorts as named below:

	Each	10	100
Abraham Lincoln, rosy-crimson.			
18-24 in.	\$ 8.00	\$ 72.00	
Album Elegans, blush changing to white.			
3-3½ ft.	15.00		
Aphrodite (<i>maximum superbum</i>), pink.			
2½-3 ft.	12.00		
Boule de Neige, pure white.			
18-24 in.	8.00		
Candidissimum (catawbiense x maximum), light pink.			
2-2½ ft.	10.00	90.00	
2½-3 ft.	12.00	108.00	
Caractacus, purplish crimson.			
18-24 in.	8.00	72.00	
Catawbiense Album, white.			
2-2½ ft.	10.00	90.00	
Charles Bagley, cherry-red.			
18-24 in.	8.00	72.00	
2-2½ ft.	10.00	90.00	
Charles Dickens, dark scarlet.			
18-24 in.	8.00	72.00	
2-2½ ft.	10.00	90.00	
F. D. Godman, crimson with dark blotch.			
18-24 in.	8.00	72.00	
2-2½ ft.	10.00	90.00	
Hannibal, rosy carmine.			
2½-3 ft.	12.00	108.00	
Henry W. Sargent, crimson.			
2-2½ ft.	10.00	90.00	
Ignatius Sargent, deep pink.			
2-2½ ft.	10.00	90.00	
2½-3 ft.	12.00	108.00	
Mrs. Milner, rich crimson.			
2-2½ ft.	10.00	90.00	
Myrtle (<i>myrtifolium</i>), deep rosy-pink.			
12-18 in.	7.00		
18-24 in.	9.00		
Old Port, plum color.			
18-24 in.	8.00	72.00	
Parsons Grandiflorum, rose.			
2-2½ ft.	10.00	90.00	
2½-3 ft.	12.00	108.00	
Purpureum Elegans, royal-purple.			
2-2½ ft.	10.00	90.00	
2½-3 ft.	12.00	108.00	
Roseum Elegans, rose.			
2-2½ ft.	10.00	90.00	
Roseum Luteum.			
18-24 in.	8.00		
2-2½ ft.	10.00		
Wilson (<i>R. laetivirens</i>), lavender.			
Clumps 12-18 in.	7.00		
18-24 in.	10.00		

DAHURICUM, Dahurian Rhododendron.

Shrub to 10 feet. Leaves deciduous or sometimes persistent. Rose-colored flowers one inch across in early April. 18-24 in. 5.00

MAXIMUM, Rosebay Rhododendron.

The white or pink-tinged flowers and late-blooming habit make this species invaluable for hardy Rhododendron plantings.

	3-6 in.	.50	4.50
	6-9 in.	.75	6.75
	9-12 in.	1.00	9.00
	18-24 in.	2.00	18.00
	2-3 ft.	3.50	31.50
	3-4 ft.	4.50	40.50
Clumps	12-18 in.	1.75	15.75
Clumps	18-24 in.	2.50	21.00
Clumps	2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00
Clumps	3-4 ft.	5.50	49.50
Clumps	4-5 ft.	8.00	72.00

MICRANTHUM, Manchurian Rhododendron.

Shrub to 8 feet. Distinct species with dense clusters of small white flowers. Perfectly hardy and very floriferous.

9-12 in. 2.00 18.00

MINUS, Piedmont Rhododendron.

Shrub rarely 10 feet high, rosy-pink flowers appearing after new foliage.

9-12 in. 1.50 13.50

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

RHODODENDRON

MUCRONULATUM, Korean Rhododendron.

A hardy Asiatic species attaining 6 feet in height. Flowers rose-colored, one and one-half inches across in early April. Handsome scarlet Fall coloring of leaves.

	Each	10	100
12-15 in.	\$2.00	\$18.00	
15-18 in.	3.50	31.50	

SHORTIA

GALACIFOLIA, Oconee-bells.

6-9 inches high. A beautiful and rare low Evergreen with galax-shaped leaves and white bell-shaped flowers in earliest Spring. A dainty ground-cover thriving under Rhododendrons and Kalmias.

Strong	.35	2.70	\$24.00
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VACCINIUM

VITISIDAEA, Cowberry.

Very prostrate ground-cover vine with dark red berries. Fine rockery plant.

Strong 1-3 in.	1.00	9.00	
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VIBURNUM

RHYTIDOPHYLLUM, Leatherleaf Viburnum.

Striking shrub to 10 ft. high with curious evergreen foliage; particularly handsome in Autumn with its large clusters of fruit changing from red to shining black.

10-12 in.	1.25	11.25	
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VINCA

MINOR, Common Periwinkle.

Hardy Evergreen trailing herb. Flowers lilac-blue. A splendid ground-cover.

Strong	.25	2.10	18.00
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WHITE COMMON PERIWINKLE (*V. minor alba*), Hort.

A white variety of preceding. Clumps

.30	2.70	24.00	
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The rare *Rhododendron carolinianum*
A beautiful clear pink



Azalea arborescens, (Sweet Azalea)

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

ACER

BUERGERIANUM (*A. trifidum*), Trident Maple.

Small tree from China and Japan.	Each	10	100
12-18 in.	\$.60	\$ 5.40	
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	

DASYCARPUM, Silver Maple.

Large tree 100 ft. or over. Very rapid growing.			
14-16 ft., 4-5 in. caliper	10.00		

GINNALA, Amur Maple.

Small tree to 20 ft. Yellowish fragrant flowers.			
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
5-6 ft.	1.50		

PLATANOIDES, Norway Maple.

Large tree to 100 ft. One of the best street trees and very free from disease.			
12-18 in.	.30	2.70	\$ 21.00
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
6-8 ft.	1.50	13.50	120.00
8-10 ft., 1¾-2 in. caliper	3.00	27.00	
10-12 ft., 2-2½ in. caliper	4.50	40.50	
12-14 ft., 2½-3 in. caliper	6.00	54.00	
14-16 ft., 3-3½ in. caliper	8.00		
16-18 ft., 5-6 in. caliper	12.00		
Extra caliper at special prices.			

PYRAMIDAL SILVER MAPLE (*Acer dasycarpum pyramidale*), Hort.

Columnar form of the Silver Maple.			
4-5 ft.	2.50	21.00	
5-6 ft.	3.50	31.50	

RUBRUM, Red Maple.

Large tree to 120 ft. Rarely over 50 ft. under cultivation. Flowers red or scarlet, rarely yellowish. Foliage turns brilliant scarlet or orange in autumn.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	

SACCHARUM, Sugar Maple.

Large tree to 120 ft. Excellent street and shade tree of upright dense growth, turning bright scarlet and orange in autumn.			
4-6 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
6-8 ft.	1.25	11.25	102.00
8-10 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00

SPICATUM, Mountain Maple.

Valuable undershrub rarely 30 ft. high in the wild. Leaves turn yellow and scarlet.			
2-3 ft.	.40	3.00	

AMELANCHIER

LAEVIS, Allegheny Shadblow.

Tree rarely 40 or more feet. The most graceful and handsomest species differing from all others; purplish young foliage and drooping racemes of large white flowers.			
2-3 ft.	.40	3.00	

AMORPHA

FRUTICOSA ANGUSTIFOLIA.

1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
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TENNESSEENSIS, Tennessee-indigo.

Shrub 5 ft. or over; 6-inch clustered spikes, and violet-purple flowers.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	

AMYGDALIS

DAVIDIANA, Chinese Wild Peach.

Slender willow-like tree; bluish or pink flowers.			
6-12 in.	.25	2.25	21.00

ARONIA

ARBUTIFOLIA, Red Chokeberry.

Shrub rarely to 10 ft. Bright red fruit; excellent undershrub.			
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	

THE BEST HARDY AMERICAN AZALEAS



1. *Azalea viscosa* 2. *Azalea nudiflora* 3. *Azalea vaseyi*
4. *Azalea calendulacea* 5. *Azalea arborescens*

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

ARONIA

MELANOCARPA, Black Chokeberry.

Low shrub to 6 ft. Shining black fruit.

	Each	10	100
9-12 in.	\$.30	\$ 2.70	\$21.00
1-2 ft.	.40	3.00	27.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
Clumps 2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
Clumps 3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50	

MELANOCARPA GRANDIFOLIA, Great Black Chokeberry.

Larger than Black Chokeberry with larger fruit and flowers.

2-3 ft.	.75	6.75
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AZALEA

ARBORESCENS, Sweet Azalea.

5-15 feet. In June the delightfully spicy, fragrant white flowers with pink stamens, appear in profusion, lasting for weeks. Becomes a spreading clump 3-6 ft. broad in cultivation; easy culture. The foliage of this variety often colors striking shades of red in late Autumn. The clumps offered have from 25 to 75 stems and are heavily budded; very heavy balls.

	3-6 in.	1.00	8.40	75.00
	12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
	18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
	2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	240.00
Clumps 18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00	
Clumps 2-3 ft.	4.50	40.50		
Clumps 3-4 ft.	7.00	63.00		
Clumps 4-5 ft.	10.00	90.00		



Azalea
calendulacea



Pinkshell Azalea (*A. vaseyi*)

AZALEA

CALENDULACEA, Flame Azalea.

6-15 ft. The most regal of all the species, native or exotic, and a noble representative of our rich Carolina mountain flora. Bartram, speaking of it in his "Travels," calls it the "fiery Azalea," and says: "This epithet 'fiery' I annex to this most celebrated species of Azalea, as being expressive of the appearance of its flowers, which are in general of the color of the finest redlead, orange, and bright gold, as well as yellow and cream-color. This is certainly the most gay and brilliant-flowering shrub yet known." No more striking landscape effect can be produced than a hillside of Azalea calendulacea in full bloom. Nearly all quoted above 18 inches are budded. These Azalea calendulacea are splendid clumps, with a mass of buds, and range in color from light sulphur-yellow to deep red.

	Each	10	100
3-6 in.	\$.75	\$ 6.75	\$ 60.00
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	
Clumps 2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	
Clumps 3-4 ft.	5.00	45.00	
Clumps 4-5 ft.	7.00	63.00	

CANESCENS, Piedmont Azalea.

Deep pink flowers and quite fragrant.

6-9 in.	1.00	9.00
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JAPONICA, Japanese Azalea.

Shrub to 6 ft. Flowers salmon-red, brick-red or carmine. The type grown at Arnold Arboretum.

6-9 in.	1.80	15.00
9-12 in.	2.50	22.50

KAEMPFERI, Torch Azalea.

Shrub to 12 ft.; bright orange-red flowers with yellow anthers. Very handsome; hardy in New England.

1-3 in.	.35	2.75	24.00
6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	
9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	
12-18 in.	2.25	21.00	



Photo by R. E. Horsey

Gorgeous Display of Azaleas at Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y.
Alkaline soil replaced by an acid soil mixture.



AZALEA

Azalea nudiflora

KOSTERI.

Hybrid forms from kaempferi.	Each	10	100
1-3 in.	\$.75	\$ 6.75	

LOUISA HUNNEWELL, Hort.

Seedlings from this interesting new Azalea; as yet unknown colors.			
Seedlings 3-4 in.	1.50	13.50	

NUDIFLORA, Pinxterbloom.

Beautiful clear pink, blooming very early, just following Azalea vaseyi.			
1-3 in.	.35	2.75	\$ 24.00
Clumps 18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	
Clumps 2-3 ft.	2.50	22.50	201.00
Clumps 3-4 ft.	5.00	45.00	
Clumps 4-5 ft.	7.00	63.00	

PONTICA X NUDIFLORA, Hort.

New hybrids, as yet unknown colors.			
3 in.	.60	5.40	

POUKHANENSIS, Korean Azalea.

Shrub 1-3 ft. A beautiful variety, perfectly hardy at Arnold Arboretum; flowering freely as a small plant; the purple-lilac color of the flowers is unique among the Azaleas.			
15-18 in.	3.50		
18-24 in.	4.50		

QUINQUEFOLIA (*A. pentaphyllum*), Cork Azalea.

Japanese species forming large bush or small tree; lovely pink flowers.			
Seedlings 3 in.	.50	4.00	

RHOMBICA, Rose Azalea.

Shrub 3-8 ft.; broad flowers, bright rose-colored and showy.			
3 in.	.60	5.40	

ROSEA, Downy Pinxterbloom.

Hardy American species; 4-6 ft. high, with bright rose-colored flowers.			
1-3 in.	.20	1.80	15.00

SCHLIPPENBACHI, Royal Azalea.

Shrub 3-8 ft.; with very large pale rose-colored flowers, upper lobes spotted reddish-brown.			
6-9 in.	2.40	21.00	

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

AZALEA

VASEYI, Pinkshell Azalea.

6-15 ft. This showy Azalea was discovered only as late as 1878, and introduced by Highlands Nursery very soon after. It is of easy culture and is perhaps the most profuse bloomer of all the native species, and the more conspicuous as its white, pink or deep rose-colored flowers appear in early April or May before the foliage. Of erect, slender habit naturally, in cultivation it becomes more spreading, while retaining the charming light stem-growth. Autumn usually turns the leaves a deep, dark crimson, greatly enhancing its beauty and value.

	Each	10	100
9-12 in.	\$1.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 81.00
12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
18-24 in.	2.40	21.00	
2-3 ft.	3.50	31.50	282.00

VISCOSA, Swamp Azalea.

White, sometimes tinged with pink. Makes fine clumps, often reaching a height of 10-12 feet. Quite fragrant.

	12-18 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
	18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
Clumps	18-24 in.	1.75	15.75	141.00
Clumps	2-3 ft.	2.50	22.50	201.00
Clumps	3-4 ft.	3.50	31.50	
Clumps	4-5 ft.	6.00	54.00	

YODOGAWA, Yodogawa Azalea.

Flowers double, rosy-lilac, spotted dark purple.

12-18 in.	5.00	45.00
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BERBERIS

BOX BARBERRY (*B. thunbergi minor*), Hort.

Dwarf form of *Berberis thunbergi*; useful for low hedges.

	6-9 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
	9-12 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
	12-18 in.	.75	6.75	60.00

CANADENSIS, Allegheny Barberry.

Rare native species; 1-3 ft. high; more graceful than *Berberis vulgaris*. Foliage turns scarlet.

12-18 in.	.75	6.75
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KOREANA, Korean Barberry.

Shrub to 6 ft. Handsome species with broad leaves, deep red and bright red fruit persisting until Spring. Perfectly hardy.

18-24 in.	1.00	9.00
2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50

POIRETI, Poireti Barberry.

Shrub to 5 ft.; slender purplish branches, deep blood-red fruit; hardy and handsome.

9-12 in.	.40	3.60
12-18 in.	.75	6.75

SIEBOLDI, Siebold Barberry.

Handsome shrub to 3 ft.; bright red persistent fruit. Leaves turn deep vinous red.

9-12 in.	.40	3.60
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THUNBERGI, Japanese Barberry.

Dense Shrub 2-5 ft. Large brilliant red fruit and brilliant scarlet fall coloring. Widely used for hedges and ornamental planting.

12-18 in.	.35	2.75	24.00
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	48.00

THUNBERGI MAXIMOWICZI, Coral Barberry.

Variety of *Berberis thunbergi* with more brilliant fruit and coloring.

12-18 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	60.00

VERNAE, Verna Barberry.

Shrub to 6 ft., with long slender bright red branches which droop gracefully; small red fruits.

6-9 in.	.50	4.50
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VULGARIS, European Barberry.

Shrub 4-12 ft.; one of the best of all for border and woods planting.

9-12 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
18-24 in.	.30	2.40	21.00
2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	30.00

BETULA

ALBA, European White Birch.

Tree to 60 ft. Shining white bark.

2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	40.50
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
4-5 ft.	1.25	11.25	

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

BETULA

CUTLEAF WEeping BIRCH, Hort.

Very popular weeping form of the White Birch.

	3-4 ft.	Each	10	100
		\$2.00		

LENTA, Sweet Birch.

Tree to 70 ft. Very handsome. 2-3 ft. .40 \$ 3.60

LUTEA, Yellow Birch.

Tree sometimes 100 ft. Silvery-gray to reddish-brown bark.

2-3 ft.	.40	3.60
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NIGRA, River Birch.

Tree 50-90 ft. Reddish-brown bark. A moisture-loving graceful tree.

18-24 in.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	\$39.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	

PAPYRIFERA, Canoe Birch.

Ornamental tree rarely over 100 ft. high. Very white trunk and loose graceful head when older.

5-6 ft.	1.00	9.00
8-10 ft.	1.75	15.75
10-12 ft.	2.50	22.50

BUDDLEIA

OXEYE BUTTERFLYBUSH (*B. davidi magnifica*), Hort.

Shrub 3-8 ft. Large deep rose-purple flowers with deep orange eye.

12-18 in.	.60	5.40
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CALYCANTHUS

FLORIDUS, Common Sweetshrub.

Shrub 3-6 ft. Dark reddish-brown fragrant flowers.

12-18 in.	.60	5.40
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CARAGANA

ARBORESCENS, Siberian Pea-tree.

Small tree to 20 ft.; bright yellow flowers.

1-2 ft.	.50	4.50
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CARPINUS

CAROLINIANA, American Hornbeam.

Bushy tree rarely 40 ft.; slender branches and dark bluish-green foliage. A fine hedge plant.

4-5 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
5-6 ft.	1.00	9.00	
6-8 ft.	2.50	22.50	
8-10 ft.	4.00	36.00	

CASTANEA

PUMILA, Chinkapin.

Shrub usually under 10 ft. Attractive in flower and later with its light green burrs.

Edible nuts.	12-18 in.	.75	6.75
	18-24 in.	1.00	9.00

CEPHALANTHUS

OCCIDENTALIS, Common Buttonbush.

Shrub 3-12 ft. Flowers in balls, appearing late in summer. Thrives in any good soil and at home in wet bogs.

12-18 in.	.40	3.60
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CERCIDIPHYLLUM

JAPONICUM, Katsura-tree.

Handsome tree, usually 20-30 ft.; pyramidal habit; handsome green foliage.

3-4 ft.	1.25	11.25
4-5 ft.	1.75	15.75
5-6 ft.	2.50	22.50
6-8 ft.	3.00	27.00

CERCIS

CANADENSIS, American Redbud.

Tree to 40 ft., usually much less; very desirable under-growth tree; with rosy-pink flowers in early Spring.

1-2 ft.	.50	4.50
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00

CHIONANTHUS

VIRGINICA, White Fringe Tree.

Large shrub or slender tree rarely to 30 ft. Very fragrant; 4-6 inch pendulous white fringed flowers.

2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25
3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00
4-5 ft.	3.50	31.50
5-6 ft.	5.00	45.00

CLADRASTIS

LUTEA, Yellowwood.

Tree sometimes 50 feet high; drooping panicles of white fragrant flowers. One of our most beautiful natives.

5-6 ft.	1.50	13.50
6-8 ft.	2.00	18.00
8-10 ft.	3.50	31.50



Copyrighted by Frederick W. Brehm, Rochester, N. Y.

Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Azaleas, Andromedas and other Ericaceous Plants at Highland Park

This planting was made where the soil is heavily impregnated with limestone and the water in with a peat and sand mixture which had a distinctly acid reaction. This shows how our plants grow in limestone regions.

CLETHRA

ALNIFOLIA, Summersweet.

Shrub 3-10 ft. Flowers fragrant in erect paniced racemes. July-September.	Each	10	100
12-18 in.	\$.50	\$ 4.50	
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	

TOMENTOSA, Woolly Clethra.

Later blooming than Clethra alnifolia.			
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	

CORNUS

ALTERNIFOLIA, Pagoda Dogwood.

Shrub rarely to 25 ft.; branches form flat horizontally spreading tiers. Fruit dark blue.			
18-24 in.	.75		

AMOMUM, Silky Dogwood.

Shrub 3-10 ft. with purple branches. Fruit blue, sometimes partly white.			
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	\$33.00

BRETSCHNEIDERI.

Shrub to 12 ft. Branches green or purplish. Fruit bluish-black.			
6-9 in.	.30	2.40	

CORAL DOGWOOD (*C. alba sibirica*), Hort.

Shrub 8-10 ft.; branches bright coral-red.			
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	

DOUBLE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*C. florida plena*), Hort.

Double form of <i>Cornus florida</i> ; found in North Carolina.			
2-3 ft.	3.50		

FLORIDA, Flowering Dogwood.

Shrub or small tree 10-15 ft., rarely to 40 ft. Flowers with large white bracts and scarlet fruit. One of the most beautiful of American flowering trees.			
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	

GOLDENTWIG DOGWOOD (*C. stolonifera flaviramea*), Hort.

Shrub 4-8 ft.; bright yellow branches.			
2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	32.40

PANICULATA (*racemosa*), Gray Dogwood.

Shrub 5-12 ft. with gray branches. Tree flowering with handsome white fruit on red peduncles in fall.			
1-2 ft.	.35	2.70	



and Park, Rochester. Many of the Plants were supplied by Kelsey-Highlands Nursery
 wonderful results shown above were obtained by excavating several feet of soil and filling
 our beautiful Rhododendrons and other ericaceous plants may be successfully grown

CORNUS

RUGOSA, Roundleaf Dogwood.

Shrub 3-10 ft.; branches green or purplish; fruit light blue or greenish-white.	Each	10	100
18-24 in.	\$.40	\$ 3.60	
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	

SANGUINEA, Bloodtwig Dogwood.

Shrub 6-12 ft.; purple or dark-red branches.	12-18 in.	.50	4.50	\$ 39.00
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STOLONIFERA, Red-osier Dogwood.

Shrub to 8 ft.; dark red-blood branches; white fruit.	12-18 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
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COTONEASTER

ACUTIFOLIA VILLOSULA. 9-12 in.

Shrub to 10 ft.; black fruit.	12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
		1.25	11.25	

DIELSIANA, Diels Cotoneaster.

Shrub to 6 ft.; slender arching branches; fruit pendulous, coral-red.				
2½ in. pots 1-3 in.	.75	6.75	60.00	
2½ in. pots 3-6 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00	
2½ in. pots 6-9 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00	

DIVARICATA, Spreading Cotoneaster.

Upright shrub to 6 ft. Very handsome when studded with its bright red fruit.				
Seedlings 12-18 in.	.60	5.40		

HORIZONTALIS, Rock Cotoneaster.

Low spreading shrub with bright red fruit, very suitable for rockeries.				
2½ in. pots 6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00	
2½ in. pots 9-12 in.	1.50	13.50		

HORIZONTALIS PERPUSILLA.

Similar to last species with smaller leaves.				
2½ in. pots 3-6 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00	
3 in. pots 3-6 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00	
3½ in. pots 3-6 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00	

INTEGERRIMA, European Cotoneaster.

Shrub to 4 ft.; fruit globular; bright red.				
2½ in. pots 1-3 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00	
3½ in. pots 6-9 in.	1.50	13.50		
18-24 in.	1.50	13.50		
2-3 ft.	1.75	15.75		

LUCIDA.

Upright dense shrub to 10 ft.; fruit purplish-black.				
Seedlings 6-9 in.	.30	2.40	21.00	
Seedlings 9-12 in.	.40	3.60	33.00	
18-24 in.	.75	6.75		
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00		

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

COTONEASTER

MOUPINENSIS, Mupin Cotoneaster.	Each	10	100
Shrub to 15 ft.; black fruit. 9-12 in.	\$.75	\$ 6.75	
NITENS.			
Shrub 4-6 ft.; pendulous purplish-black fruit.			
2½ in. pots 1-3 in.	1.00	9.00	\$ 81.00
RACEMIFLORA VEITCHI.			
3½ in. pots 6-9 in.	1.50	13.50	
WILSONI, Wilson Cotoneaster.			
2½ in. pots 3-6 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
3 in. pots 6-9 in.	1.25	11.25	
3½ in. pots 6-9 in.	1.50	13.50	
ZABELI. Shrub to 6 ft.; ovoid red fruit.			
2½ in. pots 1-3 in.	1.00	9.00	
2½ in. pots 3-6 in.	1.25	11.25	
2½ in. pots 6-9 in.	1.75		

CRATAEGUS

ARKANSANA, Arkansas Hawthorn.			
Tree to 20 ft.; very handsome in autumn with its abundant brilliant crimson fruits.			
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	
ARNOLDIANA, Arnold Hawthorn.			
Tree to 20 ft.; fruit bright crimson.			
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	
2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
COCCINEA, Thicket Hawthorn.			
Bushy tree to 20 feet.; ½ inch long red fruit.			
Seedlings 9-12 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	

CORDATA, Washington Hawthorn.

Tree to 30 ft. A very desirable species; beautiful fall coloring and long clusters of bright red fruit remaining a long time on the branches.

12-18 in. .50 4.50

CRUSGALLI, Cockspur Thorn.

Shrub or tree to 40 ft.; very decorative species; handsome in bloom and showy bright red fruit remaining until spring.

18-24 in. .50 4.50
6-8 ft. 2.00 18.00

DOUBLE ENGLISH HAWTHORN (*C. monogyna alboplena*), Hort.

Shrub or tree to 20 ft. high, with double white flowers.

2-3 ft. 1.60 14.40
3-4 ft. 2.00 18.00

NITIDA, Glossy Hawthorn.

Tree to 30 ft. Very ornamental with lustrous foliage and persistent dark red fruit.

18-24 in. .60 5.40
2-3 ft. .75 6.75
3-4 ft. 1.00 9.00

PEREGRINA, Persian Hawthorn.

Tree to 30 ft.; dull purple fruit ½ inch across.

6-12 in. .50 4.50

PRUINOSA, Frosted Hawthorn.

Shrub or tree to 20 ft.; fine dark purple fruit.

18-24 in. .50 4.50

PRUNIFOLIA, Plumleaf Hawthorn.

Shrub or tree to 30 ft.; fruit red.

6-12 in. .40 3.60 33.00
2-3 ft. .75 6.75

PUNCTATA, Dotted Hawthorn.

Tree to 25 ft.; horizontal spreading branches; dull red fruit falling soon.

2-3 ft. .50 4.50
6-8 ft. 1.00 9.00 81.00
8-10 ft. 2.00 18.00 162.00

TOMENTOSA, Pear Hawthorn.

Shrub or tree to 20 ft.; small fruit dull yellow or yellowish-red.

1-2 ft. .50 4.50

CYDONIA

JAPONICA, Flowering Quince.

Shrub 3-6 ft.; spreading spiny branches; clusters of scarlet-red flowers 1-2 inches across in early spring.

12-18 in. .50 4.50



Clethra alnifolia
Summersweet

DEUTZIA

GRACILIS, Slender Deutzia.

Shrub to 3 ft.; slender branches and masses of pure white flowers in racemes.

	Each	10	100
9-12 in.	\$.30	\$ 2.70	\$ 21.00
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	

LEMOINE (*D. lemoinei*), Hort.

Spreading shrub to 3 ft., with very showy flowers.

12-18 in.	.30	2.70	21.00
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PRIDE OF ROCHESTER, Hort.

Strong growing shrub; very profuse bloomer; large double white flowers tinged pink.

12-18 in.	.30	2.70	21.00
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	

SCABRA CRENATA.

Shrub to 6 ft.; strong growing variety of the Fuzzy Deutzia with brown branches.

12-18 in.	.35	2.70	24.00
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DIERVILLA

RIVULARIS, Georgia Bush-honeysuckle.

Shrub 4-6 ft., with yellow flowers; fine undershrub.

1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
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ELAEAGNUS

ANGUSTIFOLIA, Russian-olive.

Shrub or small tree sometimes 20 ft.; oval yellow fruit coated with silvery scales.

1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
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ENKIANTHUS

CAMPANULATUS, Redvein Enkianthus.

Shrub to 15 ft., with masses of bell-shaped flowers; yellowish or pale orange, veined darker red on pendulous stalks in May. One of the handsomest of ericaceous plants; foliage turning brilliant red in autumn.

9-12 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
2-3 ft.	2.50	22.50	

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

EUONYMUS

ALATUS, Winged Euonymus.

Spreading shrub to 8 ft.; leaves turning brilliant crimson color in autumn; corky wings on branches; a very beautiful shrub.

	Each	10	100
9-12 in.	\$.60	\$ 5.40	
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	
2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	
4-5 ft.	4.50	40.50	

BUNGEANUS, Winterberry Euonymus.

Shrub to 15 ft.; with brilliant orange and pink fruit remaining a long time on the branches.

18-24 in.	.75	6.75	
2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00	

EUROPAEUS, European Burningbush.

Small tree to 20 ft. with brilliant yellow and scarlet fruit in autumn completely covering the tree.

18-24 in.	.60	5.40	
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	

LATIFOLIUS, Broadleaf Burningbush.

Shrub or small tree to 20 ft.; very decorative species with handsome foliage and large pendulous pink fruit.

2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
3-4 ft.	1.60	14.40	

YEDOENSIS, Yeddo Euonymus.

Large shrub with remarkable masses of pink and orange four-lobed fruit.

12-18 in.	1.00		
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EXOCHORDA

GRANDIFLORA (*racemosa*), Common Pearlbrush.

Slender spreading shrub to 10 ft. with masses of large pure white flowers in April and May; a very showy shrub.

1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	

FAGUS

AMERICANA, American Beech.

Tree to 80 ft. or over. One of our best American ornamental trees for permanent planting.

18-24 in.	.75	6.75	\$60.00
2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
5-6 ft.	3.00	27.00	
6-8 ft.	4.00	36.00	

PURPLE BEECH (*Fagus sylvatica purpurea*), Hort.

Form with purple leaves.

3-4 ft.	2.50	22.50	
5-6 ft.	12.00		

RIVERS BEECH (*Fagus sylvatica riversi*), Hort.

Form with dark purple leaves and compact habit.

4-5 ft.	3.50		
5-6 ft.	12.00		

SYLVATICA, European Beech.

Tree to 80 ft. or over; smaller foliage than American Beech.

3-4 ft.	2.50	22.50	
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FORSYTHIA

BORDER[FORSYTHIA] (*intermedia*), Hort.

Glossy green foliage and bright golden flowers.

12-18 in.	1.30	2.70	21.00
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00

SUSPENSА, Weeping Forsythia.

Shrub to 8 ft. with slender very pendulous branches; masses of golden yellow flowers in early spring.

12-18 in.	.30	2.70	21.00
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00

SUSPENSА FORTUNEI, Fortune Forsythia.

Upright habit with finally arching branches.

12-18 in.	.30	2.70	21.00
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00

GAYLUSSACIA

BACCATA, Black Huckleberry.

Erect shrub to 3 ft. and black sweet fruit; good ground-cover for sandy soils.

18-24 in.	.40	3.60	
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GENISTA

TINCTORIA, Woodwaxen.

Dwarf ground cover. Shrub to 3 ft. completely covered with bright yellow flowers in June.

9-12 in.	.30	2.40	
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HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

GINKGO

BILOBA, Maidenhair Tree.

Tree to 60 ft. or over; useful to secure picturesque effects.

	Each	10	100
6-8 ft.	\$2.00		

GYMNOCLADUS

DIOICA, Kentucky Coffeetree.

Tree rarely to 100 ft. high; covered with large panicles of white flowers.

6-12 in.	.30	\$ 2.70	
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HALESIA

MONTICOLA, Mountain Silverbell.

Pyramidal tree to 90 ft. or more in the Carolina Mountains. In May completely covered with white or pink bell-shaped flowers, an inch or more in diameter. Introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey.

2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	
4-5 ft.	3.00	27.00	
5-6 ft.	5.00		

HAMAMELIS

VIRGINIANA, Common Witch-hazel.

Shrub attaining 25 ft.; petals bright yellow blooming in late autumn; fine under-shrub.

12-18 in.	.40	3.60	\$32.40
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HIBISCUS

AMPLISSIMA, Hort.

Double, purple-pink with carmine center.

12-18 in.	.35	2.40	
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	

BOULE DE FEU, Hort.

Double red.

6-9 in.	.35	2.40	21.00
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LADY STANLEY, Hort.

Double white.

6-12 in.	.35	2.40	21.00
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SNOWSTORM (*Totus albus*), Hort.

Perhaps the best white variety.

12-18 in.	.35	2.40	
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	

SYRIACUS, Shrub-althaea.

Shrub 6-10 ft. with large rose or purple flowers. One of our best known ornamental shrubs.

6-12 in.	.35	2.40	
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HYDRANGEA

ARBORESCENS, Smooth Hydrangea.

Erect shrub 4-10 ft.; very suitable in a shady undershrub planting.

18-24 in.	.50	4.50	
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	

CINEREA, Ashy Hydrangea.

Shrub to 6 ft.; leaves densely gray underneath.

18-24 in.	.60	5.40	
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EARLY PANICLE (*Hydrangea paniculata praecox*), Hort.

Almost like the type but flowering almost six weeks earlier in July.

12-18 in.	.40	3.60	
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	

PANICULATA, Panicle Hydrangea.

Shrub or small tree rarely attaining 30 ft.; large panicles much more graceful than the Peegee Hydrangea.

12-18 in.	.30	2.70	24.00
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PEEGEE (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*), Hort.

Panicles very large and showy, turning reddish with age.

9-12 in.	.35	2.40	
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	

SNOWHILL (*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*), Hort.

A form with all flowers sterile and very showy; a striking and useful plant for underplanting and borders.

12-18 in.	.40	3.60	32.40
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HYPERICUM

AUREUM, Golden St. Johnswort.

Shrub to 3 ft. or over; large bright yellow flowers to 2 inches in diameter, with mass of golden filaments at centre; blooms July-August.

2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
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DENSIFLORUM.

Shrub rarely to 6 ft.; covered with mass of bright yellow flowers in late summer.

1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	
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PROLIFICUM, Shrubby St. Johnswort.

Dense shrub to 5 ft. Golden yellow flowers. July-September.

1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
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KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

ILEX

MONTICOLA, Mountain Winterberry.

Tree to 10-12 ft. or rarely 40 ft., brilliant scarlet fruit on fertile plants.

	Each	10	100
18-24 in.	\$.60	\$ 5.40	

VERTICILLATA, Common Winterberry.

Thick-growing shrub to 10 ft. or over with brilliant bright red fruit remaining until midwinter. One of the best hardy berry-bearing shrubs.

	6-12 in.	.30	2.70	\$24.00
	12-18 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
	18-24 in.	.75	6.75	
Clumps	2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	
Clumps	3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00	

KERRIA

JAPONICA, Kerria.

Spreading shrub with light green leaves and large yellow flowers. June-September

12-18 in.	.50	4.50
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LARIX

LARICINA, American Larch.

Tree to 60 ft. with horizontal branches forming a narrow pyramidal head. The Larches are very handsome trees, the light green foliage appearing in very early Spring.

	12-18 in.	.30	2.40
	4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00
	5-6 ft.	1.50	13.50

LEPTOLEPIS, Japanese Larch.

Tree to 80 ft. high and very handsome as a lawn specimen.

9-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
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LEUCOTHOE

RECURVA, Redtwig Leucothoe.

Shrub to 5-10 ft.; bright crimson twigs; foliage turns splendid scarlet.

12-18 in.	.50	4.50
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LIGUSTRUM

ACUMINATUM

Shrub to 6 ft. Shining black fruit.

	9-12 in.	.30	2.70	24.00
	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00

AMURENSE, Amur Privet.

The "North" or hardy strain with growth similar to California Privet, the latter not hardy.

	18-24 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
	2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00

IBOLIUM PRIVET (*Ligustrum ibolium*), Hort.

Upright hardy form; very useful instead of the tender California Privet.

	12-18 in.	.25	2.25	21.00
	18-24 in.	.40	3.60	

IBOTA, Ibota Privet.

Very hardy shrub to 10 ft., with spreading branches.

	12-18 in.	.30	2.70	24.00
	18-24 in.	.45	3.90	36.00
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00

LODENSE PRIVET, Hort.

Variety said to be very dwarf and requiring little trimming to make a low hedge.

9-12 in.	1.00	9.00
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REGEL PRIVET (*Ligustrum ibota regelianum*), Hort.

Low dense shrub with horizontal spreading branches; fine hedge plant.

	6-12 in.	.25	2.25	21.00
	12-18 in.	.40	3.60	33.00

VULGARE, European Privet.

Shrub to 15 ft.; fine dark green foliage and panicles of blue-black fruit through the winter; one of the best.

	18-24 in.	.20	1.80	15.00
	2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00

LONICERA

BRIDE HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera tatarica grandiflora*), Hort.

Shrub to 12 ft.; large white flowers; bright red fruit.

	18-24 in.	.40	3.60
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40

CHRYSANTHA, Coralline Honeysuckle.

Shrub to 12 ft. Flowers yellowish-white changing to yellow; handsome bright red fruit in autumn.

	18-24 in.	.40	3.60
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

LONICERA

MORROWI, Morrow Honeysuckle.

Shrub to 6 ft. Pure white flowers and blood-red fruit.

	Each	10	100
12-18 in.	\$.30	\$ 2.70	\$24.00
18-24 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	

MUENDEN HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera muendeniensis*), Hort.

Upright shrub; white or pinkish flowers and red fruit.

2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00

RED TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera tatarica siberica*), Hort.

Shrub to 10 ft. with bright red flowers.

18-24 in.	.40	3.60
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ROSY TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera tatarica rosea*), Hort.

Variety with rosy-pink flowers.

18-24 in.	.40	3.60
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40

SEMPERVIRENS. (See under Vines.

WHITE BELLE HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera bella albida*), Hort.

White flowers and red fruit. 18-24 in. .50 4.50
2-3 ft. .60 5.40

WHITE TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera tatarica alba*), Hort.

Similar to Red Tatarian but with pure white flowers.

18-24 in.	.40	3.60
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LYONIA

LIGISTRINA, Hehuckleberry.

Ericaceous ornamental shrub with fine shiny leaves rarely attaining a height of 10 ft. with globe-shaped white flowers in terminal panicles; fine undershrub.

18-24 in.	.60	5.40
2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50
3-4 ft.	2.50	22.50

MAGNOLIA

ACUMINATA, Cucumbertree.

Tall pyramidal tree rarely to 90 ft.; flowers greenish-yellow 2-4 inches across, followed by cucumber-shaped pink fruit.

12-18 in.	.50	4.50
18-24 in.	.75	6.75

GLAUCA, Sweetbay.

Very attractive shrub or small tree with handsome glossy foliage and sweet-scented creamy-white flowers. Evergreen in the South becoming deciduous in the North, but hardy. 6-12 in. .40 3.60 32.40



Clethra acuminata



Photo by H. P. K.

Arnold Crab at Arnold Arboretum

Malus, The Flowering Crabs

The Flowering Crabs have few rivals among gorgeous Spring flowering trees and shrubs. At the Arnold Arboretum one of the important events of the year is the blooming of the Crabs, followed by the showy fruit.

They are of easy culture, and whether planted singly or in masses, give remarkable and quick results. Not only are the Flowering Crabs beautiful on the lawn, but they are used to the greatest advantage on a large scale in woodland and other mass plantings, as are Dogwoods and Hawthorns. No group of plants have greater value for enlivening open forest parks and the country roadside. They present striking effects when planted on parking strips of boulevards and wide city streets.

As soon as the ground can be worked is an ideal time for planting. Give rich soil and mulch heavily. Use all the water the soil will take in planting.

Description of species and varieties made up from Arnold Arboretum Bulletins.

Prices of Flowering Crabs.

1 year (from grafts) under 1 ft.	\$.75 each	\$ 6.75 per 10
1-2 ft.	1.00 each	9.00 per 10
2-3 ft.	1.25 each	11.25 per 10
3-4 ft.	1.75 each	15.75 per 10
4-5 ft.	2.50 each	22.50 per 10
5-6 ft.	3.50 each	31.50 per 10
6-7 ft.	4.50 each	

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

MALUS

ANGUSTIFOLIA, Southern Crab.

Late blooming American species, bright pink and very fragrant. 1 year from grafts

ARNOLDIANA, Arnold Crab.

One of the most beautiful varieties, originating at the Arnold Arboretum. Very large rose-colored flowers, turning to white. 1 year from grafts and 1-2 ft.

ATROSANGUINEA, Carmine Crab.

Much like floribunda, but with brilliant carmine flowers. 1 year from grafts and 1-2 ft., 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft., and 5-6 ft.

BACCATA, Siberian Crab.

Tall narrow tree, small white flowers and tiny orange or scarlet fruit. 1 year from grafts and 1-2 ft.

BACCATA MANDSHURICA, Manchurian Crab.

Early. From China and Japan; its large pure white flowers quite fragrant; dark crimson fruit hangs on long stems. 1 year from grafts.

CORONARIA, Wild Sweet Crab.

White and pink flowers, delightfully fragrant. Native American species. 1 year from grafts and 1-2 ft., 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., and 4-5 ft.

FLORIBUNDA, Japanese Flowering Crab.

One of the handsomest, bright pink flower buds, white flowers. Small yellowish fruit, much liked by birds. 1 year from grafts and 1-2 ft., 2-3 ft., and 3-4 ft.

HALLIANA PARKMANI, Parkman Crab.

Bright rose-red, double flowers hang on long slender stems. A favorite in Japanese gardens. 1 year from grafts and 1-2 ft., and 2-3 ft.

IOENSIS PLENA, Bechtel Crab.

Double pink flowers like small clustered roses. 1 year from grafts and 1-2 ft. and 2-3 ft.

MICROMALUS, Midget Crab.

Early. Pale pink flowers from tiny deep rose-colored buds; small yellow fruit. Pyramidal habit. 1 year from grafts and 1-2 ft.

NIEDZWETZKYANA, Redvein Crab.

Early. A Russian Turkestan species, remarkable for the red color of flowers branches, leaves and fruit. 1 year from grafts and 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft., 5-6 ft., and 6-7 ft.

PRUNIFOLIA, Pearleaf Crab.

Rare and perhaps the handsomest of the Asiatic Crabs, at least in fruit, which is 1½ in. long, very lustrous, bright red or yellow, with a red cheek. 1-2 ft. and 2-3 ft.

PRUNIFOLIA RINKI (*ringo*), Chinese Apple.

Large white flowers, and red, yellow or green fruit, 1½ inches in diameter. Cultivated for its fruit in China. 1 year from grafts and 1-2 ft., 2-3 ft., and 3-4 ft.

ROBUSTA, Cherry Crab.

Very early. Large white fragrant flowers and a handsome tree. Dull red fruit, 1 inch in diameter. 1 year from grafts and 1-2 ft., 2-3 ft., 4-5 ft., and 5-6 ft.

SARGENTI, Sargent Crab.

Very dwarf spreading Japanese variety. Pure white flowers with bright yellow anthers. Scarlet fruit hanging till Spring. 1 year from grafts and 1-2 ft., 2-3 ft., and 3-4 ft.

SCHEIDECKERI, Scheidecker Crab.

Early. Small tree of pyramidal habit with small bright rose-colored flowers in great profusion. 1 year from grafts and 1-2 ft.

SIEBOLDI (*toringo*), Toringo Crab.

Latest of the Asiatic Crabs to flower; bright red flower-buds and small white flowers in greatest profusion. Large bright red and yellow lustrous persistent fruit. 1 year from grafts and 1-2 ft.

SIEBOLDI CALOCARPA.

"One of the handsomest (Crabs) in the Arboretum, both in Spring and Autumn." Large pink and white flowers, brilliant scarlet fruit, half-inch in diameter. 1 year from grafts and 1-2 ft.

SPECTABILIS, Chinese Flowering Crab.

Tall shrub or small tree, large fragrant pink semi-double flowers, medium-size pale yellow fruit. 1 year from grafts and 1-2 ft., 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., and 4-5 ft.

ZUMI, Zumi Crab.

Pink and white flowers, bright scarlet fruit. 1 year from grafts and 1-2 ft.

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

MENZIESIA

PILOSA, Allegheny Menziesia.

Low ericaceous shrub with terminal clusters of yellow or reddish bell-shaped flowers.	Each	10	100
12-18 in.	\$.60	\$ 5.40	\$ 48.00
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	60.00

MYRICA

CAROLINENSIS, Northern Bayberry.

Shrub 2-8 ft.; very handsome and conspicuous in winter when covered with grayish-white fruit.	9-12 in.	.35	2.70	24.00
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GALE, Sweetgale.

Shrub 1-5 ft., covered with golden-yellow catkins in April. Very useful in bog planting.	12-18 in.	.35	2.70	24.00
	18-24 in.	.50	4.50	

OSTRYA

VIRGINIANA, American Hophornbeam.

Tree to 30 or more feet. Handsome foliage changing to clear yellow in Autumn. A good hedge plant.	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
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OXYDENDRUM

ARBOREUM, Sourwood.

A very handsome medium-sized tree occasionally to 60 feet, more usually under 20 feet; flowers when a few feet high, a mass of white flowers in summer and handsome foliage, turning scarlet in autumn.

18-24 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	120.00
5-6 ft.	3.00	27.00	

PHELLODENDRON

AMURENSE, Amur Corktree.

Tree to 50 ft., with light gray corky bark. Very handsome large foliage.	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
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CHINENSE, Chinese Corktree.

Tree to 30 ft., grayish-brown bark.	6-9 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
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SACHALINENSE, Sakhalin Corktree.

Tree to 50 ft. Dark brown trunk, broad panicles of black fruit; hardiest species in cultivation.

2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50	
4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00	
5-6 ft.	2.50		

PHILADELPHUS

BIG MOCKORANGE (*P. coronarius grandiflorus*), Hort.

Larger flowers than the type mostly 2 inches or more in diameter.

Very heavy	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00
Very heavy	4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50

CORONARIUS, Sweet Mockorange.

Shrub to 10 ft. White or creamy fragrant flowers.

12-18 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
18-24 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	

DOUBLE MOCKORANGE (*P. coronarius florepleno*), Hort.

Form with more or less double flowers.

18-24 in.	.25	2.10	
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GRANDIFLORUS (*inodorus*), Big Scentless Mockorange.

Dwarf form and very hardy.	18-24 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	

LEMOINE MOCKORANGE (*P. lemoinei*), Hort.

Dense racemes of white flowers with delicate perfume.

12-18 in.	.30	2.40	
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	

ZEYHER MOCKORANGE (*P. zeyheri*), Hort.

Hybrid of uncertain origin with white slightly fragrant flowers.

12-18 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
18-24 in.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
3-4 ft.	1.25	11.25	
4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00	

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

PHYSOCARPUS

GOLDENLEAF NINEBARK (*P. opulifolius luteus*), Hort.

Leaves bright yellow.	12-18 in.	Each	10	100
		\$.40	\$ 3.60	

OPULIFOLIUS, Common Ninebark.

Shrub to 10 ft. high. Wide spreading and recurving branches.	12-18 in.	.25		
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PIERIS

MARIANA, Staggerbush.

Ericaceous shrub 2-4 ft. high; nodding flowers in axillary clusters; white or pale pink.	6-12 in.	.50	4.50	\$39.00
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POPULUS

LOMBARDY POPLAR (*P. nigra italica*), Hort.

The well-known tall, narrow form useful in restricted areas but short-lived.	6-8 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	8-10 ft.	1.50	13.50	

NIGRA, Black Poplar.

A medium or large tree with pyramidal habit of growth.	6-8 ft.	1.00	9.00	
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SIMONI, Simon Poplar.

Very rapid grower and useful for windbreaks.	5-6 ft.	.75	6.75	
	6-8 ft.	1.00	9.00	

PRINSEPIA

SINENSIS, Cherry Prinsepia.

Shrub to 6 ft. Very ornamental with cherry-like edible fruits.	6-9 in.	1.00		
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PRUNUS

AMERICANA, American Plum.

A tree with great variations, rarely reaching 20 ft. Parent of most of the cultivated native plums.	1-2 ft.	.30	2.40	18.00
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	

BESSEYI, Bessey Cherry.

Low form good for undershrub and sandy soils; fruit edible.	18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	

DOUBLE PINKFLOWERING ALMOND (*P. trichostyla sinensis*), Hort.

An old-fashioned shrub of low growth covered with fine double pink flowers in early Spring.	18-24 in.	.75	6.75	
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HORTULANA, Hortulan Plum.

Tree 15-30 ft. tall. A useful native species for wild plantings.	12-18 in.	.60	5.40	
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MARITIMA, Beach Plum.

Important dwarf variety native to New England coast. A beautiful ornamental with white masses of flowers followed by dull purple fruit.	6-12 in.	.25	1.50	
	1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	

MUNSONIANA, Wildgoose Plum.

A large western variety similar to the Hortulan Plum.	6-9 in.	.25	1.50	
	1-2 ft.	.30	2.40	

NIGRA, Canada Plum.

A more showy tree than the American Plum and has given use to some of the best fruit bearing varieties.	6-12 in.	.30	2.40	
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ORTHOSEPALA.

Spreading bush 4-5 ft. high; white flowers and red fruit.	1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	

PUMILA, Sand Cherry.

Dwarf or prostrate, rarely growing 5 feet or over in height; fruit purple-black, scarcely edible.	18-24 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00

REVERCHONI, Hog Plum.

Shrub 2-6 ft.; round fruit nearly 1 inch in diameter, usually yellow.	3-6 in.	.25	1.50	
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TOMENTOSA, Nanking Cherry.

Very hardy variety producing remarkably fine fruit.	18-24 in.	.60	5.40	
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
	3-4 ft.	1.50		

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

PRUNUS

TRILOBA, Flowering Plum.

A fine ornamental shrub with clear pink or white flowers and very hardy.

	Each	10	100
3-4 ft.	\$1.00	\$ 9.00	

RHAMNUS

CATHARTICA, Common Buckthorn.

Shrub to 10 ft. or more with black fruit in greatest abundance; an old hedge plant.

1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	\$33.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	

DAHURICA, Dahurian Buckthorn.

Large spreading shrub or tree to 30 ft., larger fruit than Common Buckthorn.

18-24 in.	.50	4.50	
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	

RHODORA

CANADENSIS, Rhodora.

An Azalea-like ericaceous plant very useful in damp situations; bright purple flowers in early Spring.

12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	
18-24 in.	1.75	15.75	

RHODOTYPOS

KERRIOIDES, Jetbead.

Handsome and distinct shrub with bright green foliage and conspicuous white flowers in Spring and remarkable shiny fruit in Autumn and Winter.

6-12 in.	.30	2.70	24.00
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00

RHUS

COPALLINA, Shining Sumac.

Shrub usually quite dwarf with crimson-panicked fruit; dark green glossy foliage; is very handsome and colors brilliant scarlets in Autumn.

18-24 in.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	

GLABRA, Smooth Sumac.

Very handsome with its deeply and finely cut leaves.

2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
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ROBINIA

HISPIDA, Rose-acacia.

Shrub 1-3 ft. with bristly branches and bright rose-colored flowers.

2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
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KELSEYI, Kelsey Locust.

Shrub to 10 ft. Very handsome and graceful with brilliant rose-colored flowers and purple fruits.

18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	
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ROSA

ACICULARIS, Prickly Rose.

Low species with solitary deep-rose single flowers, 2 inches across, fragrant.

12-18 in.	.40	3.60	
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	

CANINA, Bogbrier.

Upright shrub to 10 ft. Orange-red or scarlet fruits; single light pink flowers.

12-18 in.	.30	2.40	
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GYMNOCARPA, Bald-hip Rose.

Western variety attaining 10 ft. in height; pale pink flowers, 1 inch across.

Seedlings 9-12 in.	.30	2.40	
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HUGONIS, Hugonis Rose.

Shrub to 6 ft. Brilliant yellow flowers, 2½ inches across; very handsome free-flowering Rose; perfectly hardy and one of the best of Yellows.

12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	
18-24 in.	1.50	14.40	

LUCIDA, Virginia Rose.

A dwarf form rarely 6 ft. high, adapted for borders or shrubberies; handsome in Summer with its shining foliage and bright pink flowers.

9-12 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	30.00

MULTIFLORA, Japanese Rose.

Shrub 3-6 ft. with recurving or climbing branches. Small white flowers in masses. A good permanent border shrub.

2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
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MULTIFLORA CATHAYENSIS, Cathay Rose.

Similar to the Japanese Rose with larger flowers, light pink.

12-18 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
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HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

ROSA

NITIDA, Bristly Rose.

Low shrub 18 inches high, branches covered with numerous reddish bristles, fine single reddish flowers 1-2 inches across.

	Each	10	100
9-12 in.	\$.30	\$2.40	\$21.00
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	

RUGOSA, Rugosa Rose.

Upright shrub attaining 6 ft., with large single purple flowers and brilliant, large, brick-red fruit. Good hedge plant if kept cut back.

6-12 in.	.30	2.40	21.00
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	39.00

SETIGERA, Prairie Rose.

Attains a height of 6 ft. or more, flowers deep rose, single.

1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	
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SPINOSISSIMA, Scotch Rose.

Low shrub 3-4 ft. high. Branches covered with bristles; numerous solitary flowers usually fine yellow; one of the best single varieties.

9-12 in.	.40	3.60	
12-18 in.	.75	6.75	

SPINOSISSIMA ALTAICA, Altai Rose.

Variety with large white flowers.

12-18 in.	.75	6.75	
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	

WHITE VIRGINIA ROSE (*R. virginiana alba*), Hort.

Dwarf form with green stems and white flowers.

6-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
12-18 in.	.75	6.75	

RUBUS

LACINIATUS, Cutleaf Blackberry.

Very ornamental cut-leaved foliage. Good for rocky banks and wild shrubberies.

2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
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SALIX

ALBA, White Willow.

Large long-lived tree.

3-4 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
4-5 ft.	.60	5.40	
5-6 ft.	1.00	9.00	

BABYLONICA, Babylon Weeping Willow.

Weeping habit, 30-40 ft. high, the best Weeping Willow.

2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
4-5 ft.	.75	6.75	

CAPREA, Goat Willow.

Small tree 12-25 ft. high and large showy catkins.

2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
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HUMILIS, Prairie Willow.

Low shrub 3 ft. or over. Will grow in driest situations.

2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
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PENTANDRA, Laurel Willow.

Small tree to 20 ft., shining dark green foliage.

2-3 ft.	.35	2.70	24.00
3-4 ft.	.50	4.50	

RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW (*S. vitellina aurea*), Hort.

Large tree with golden-yellow branches.

3-4 ft.	.50	4.50	
4-5 ft.	.60	5.40	

TRISTIS

Diffuse shrub 1-1½ ft. Showy orange-red stamens.

12-18 in.	.50	4.50	
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SAMBUSCUS

CANADENSIS, American Elder.

Shrub to 12 ft. Cymes of white flowers 10 inches across in June or July.

18-24 in.	.50	4.50	
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	

GOLDEN EUROPEAN ELDER (*S. nigra aurea*), Hort.

Variety with golden-yellow leaves. Useful in some locations.

12-18 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
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SASSAFRAS

VARIIFOLIUM, Common Sassafras.

Handsome tree 30 or more feet high. Golden-yellow flowers.

1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	
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KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

SORBUS

AMERICANA, American Mountainash.

Small tree to 30 ft. Brilliant bright red fruit in large clusters hanging late in the season.

	Each	10	100
18-24 in.	\$.60	\$ 5.40	\$48.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00

AUCUPARIA, European Mountainash.

Larger fruit than American Mountainash, leaves not so finely serrate.

18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	

COMMIXTA, Japanese Mountainash.

Small Japanese tree with clusters of small red fruit.

9-12 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
12-18 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	

SPIRAEA

ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA, Hort.

Low shrub, very free-flowering, bright crimson.

9-12 in.	.40	3.60	32.40
12-18 in.	.60	5.40	

BILLIARD SPIREA (*S. billiardii*), Hort.

Shrub to 6 ft. high with bright pink flowers.

12-18 in.	.30	2.70	
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	

BUMALDA SPIREA (*S. bumalda*), Hort.

Shrub 2 ft. high, flowers deep pink.

9-12 in.	.30	2.70	
12-18 in.	.60	5.40	

DOUBLE BRIDAL WREATH (*S. prunifolia plena*), Hort.

Very handsome form with very double flowers in long garlands.

9-12 in.	.25	2.10	
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	

FROEBEL SPIREA (*S. frobelii*), Hort.

Related to Bumalda but a taller plant with bright crimson flowers.

12-18 in.	.40	3.60	
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JAPONICA OVALIFOLIA, White Japanese Spirea.

Shrub to 4 ft., white flowers.

9-12 in.	.30	2.70	24.00
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	

PINK JAPANESE SPIREA (*S. japonica ruberrima*), Hort.

Shrub to 4 ft. with abundant pink flowers.

9-12 in.	.25	2.10	
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	

PRUNIFOLIA, Bridalwreath.

Shrub 6 ft. high with dark shining foliage; white flowers borne thickly close to the stems forming garlands.

1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	

SARGENTIANA, Sargent Spirea.

Graceful shrub to 6 ft. with slender spreading branches; large white flowers.

3-6 in.	.50	4.50	
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THUNBERGI, Thunberg Spirea.

Low shrub with slender arching branches clothed with feathery bright green foliage. Very showy in flowers but apparently not long-lived.

9-12 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	

VANHOUTTE SPIREA (*S. vanhouttei*), Hort.

One of the most beautiful of early blooming Spireas, attaining 6 ft. and quite hardy.

A mass of white flowers in May or June.

18-24 in.	.35	2.70	
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00

VEITCHI, Veitch Spirea.

A handsome shrub to 10 ft. and covered with white flowers in June and July.

1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
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WALLUFI. ?

9-12 in.	.40	3.60	
12-18 in.	.60	5.40	

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

STEWARTIA

PENTAGYNA, Mountain Stewartia.

Very desirable shrub 6-15 ft. with beautiful cup-shaped flowers 2-3 inches across.

	Each	10	100
6-9 in.	\$1.00	\$ 9.00	
9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	
18-24 in.	2.50		

SYMPHORICARPOS

OCCIDENTALIS, Western Snowberry.

Western species 1-4 ft. high with pinkish-white flowers and white fruit.

2-3 ft.	.50	4.50
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RACEMOSUS (*albus*), Common Snowberry.

Shrub 1-3 ft.; very showy in Autumn and Winter with snow-white fruit in long, recurved racemes.

10-15 in.	.30	2.70	\$ 21.00
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	

RACEMOSUS LAEVIGATUS, Garden Snowberry.

Larger variety and larger clusters of fruit.

12-18 in.	.40	3.60
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VULGARIS, Coralberry.

Shrub 2-5 ft. with slender branches covered with purplish-red fruit until late Winter.

2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	

SYMPLOCOS

PANICULATA, Asiatic Sweetleaf.

A beautiful shrub or small tree conspicuous for its brilliant turquoise fruit in Autumn.

6-9 in.	.75	6.75
2-2½ ft.	2.00	18.00

SYRINGA

COMMON WHITE LILAC (*S. vulgaris alba*), Hort.

Variety with white flowers	2-3 ft.	.80	7.20	63.00
	3-4 ft.	1.25	11.25	102.00
	4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00	

JAPONICA, Japanese Tree Lilac.

Pyramidal tree to 30 ft. Flowers yellowish-white in large panicles often 1 foot or more long. Very desirable.

2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00
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LUDWIG SPAETH, Hort.

Large panicles of dark red flowers.

3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00
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MIXED HYBRIDS. Include some of the showiest sorts, but colors are not separated.

18-24 in.	1.00	9.00
2-3 ft.	1.60	14.40
3-4 ft.	2.75	24.00

PERSICA, Persian Lilac.

Shrub 5-10 ft., slender arching branches. Flowers pale-lilac in loose broad panicles 3-4 inches long.

12-18 in.	.50	4.50
18-24 in.	.75	6.75
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00

RED MARLEY (*Rubra de Marley*), Hort.

Lilac-red.	1-2 ft.	1.25	11.25
	2-3 ft.	1.75	15.75

VULGARIS, Common Lilac.

The best known species sometimes attaining 20 ft. Lilac-blue or purplish flowers in large panicles.

18-24 in.	.50	4.50
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00

TAMARIX

AFRICANA, African Tamarix.

Slender shrub with feathery foliage and delicate pink flowers.

3-4 ft.	.75	6.75
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HISPIDA, Kashgar Tamarix.

Flowers pink in dense racemes, 1-2 inches long.

2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
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TILIA

AMERICANA, American Linden.

Large tree suitable for avenue planting.

3-4 ft.	.75	6.75
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00
5-6 ft.	1.50	13.50
10-12 ft., 2½-3 in. cal.	8.00	72.00

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

TILIA

CORDATA, Littleleaf European Linden.

Large tree with reddish-brown smooth bark; flowers late and sweet-scented.

	Each	10	100
12-18 in.	\$.40	\$ 3.60	
10-12 ft.	6.00	54.00	

VULGARIS, Common Linden.

Large tree and largely used for general planting.

Specimens from 16-24 ft., \$40.00 to \$90.00 each

ULMUS

AMERICANA, American Elm.

One of the best known American trees for avenue and general planting.

4-6 ft.	.60	5.40	\$ 48.00
6-8 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in. cal.	1.50	13.50	120.00
10-12 ft., 1¾-2 in. cal.	2.50	22.50	201.00
12-14 ft., 2-2½ in. cal.	4.00	36.00	
14-16 ft., 2½-3 in. cal.	6.00	54.00	

VACCINIUM

CORYMBOSUM, Highbush Blueberry.

Fine stock, grown from seed and cuttings and transplanted several times. This is the Blueberry of commerce, but **not the new Coville Hybrids**. Also it is one of the finest of ornamentals. A success commercially only on acid soils.

3-6 in.	.30	2.40	21.00
6-9 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
9-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
12-18 in.	.80	7.20	63.00
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
2-3 ft.	2.40	21.00	
3-4 ft.	4.00	36.00	

PALLIDUM, Blueridge Blueberry.

A very fine variety from the Carolina Mountains. Large sweet berries with a fine "bloom" when ripe. Fine ornamental.

6-9 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
9-12 in.	.80	7.20	63.00
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00

STAMINEUM, Deerberry.

Shrub 2-5 ft. with showy white flowers on pendulous pedicels.

12-18 in.	.50	4.50	
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	

VIBURNUM

ACERIFOLIUM, Mapleleaf Viburnum.

Low slender shrub to 5 ft.; yellowish-white flowers in May or June and black fruit. Handsome wine-colored foliage in Autumn.

12-18 in.	.40	3.60	
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	

AMERICANUM, American Cranberrybush.

Handsome native shrub; very decorative fruit on the branches and keeps its bright scarlet color until following spring; fruit makes fine jellies; far superior to the European Cranberrybush.

12-18 in.	.60	5.40	
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	

CARLESI, Fragrant Cranberrybush.

Much branched spreading shrub to 4 ft.; pinkish or white flowers very fragrant in April or May.

18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	
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CASSINOIDES, Withe-rod.

Shrub to 6 ft. or over; fruit pink changing to dark blue; good shrub for borders or shrubberies.

18-24 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
3-4 ft.	.80	7.20	63.00
4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	

COMMON SNOWBALL (*V. opulus sterile*) Hort.

All flowers sterile, forming large globose heads.

6-9 in.	.30	2.70	
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DENTATUM, Arrowwood.

Bushy shrub reaching 15 ft., with conspicuous bluish-black fruit.

12-18 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
5-6 ft.	2.00	18.00	

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

VIBURNUM

DWARF CRANBERRYBUSH (*V. opulus nanum*) Hort.

Very dwarf, compact, small-leaved form; suitable for rockeries.

	Each	10	100
6-9 in.	\$.40	\$ 3.60	
9-12 in.	.50	4.50	
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	

JAPANESE SNOWBALL (*V. tomentosum plicatum*) Hort.

Showy variety with flowers forming large globose balls 2½-3 inches across.

12-18 in.	.60	5.40	
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LANTANA, Wayfaring-tree.

Shrub or small tree to 20 ft.; white flowers; bright red fruit changing to black.

1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	
2-3 ft.	1.00		

LENTAGO, Nannyberry.

Shrub or small tree to 30 ft., bluish-black fruit.

6-12 in.	.30	2.70	\$24.00
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
4-6 ft.	1.50	13.50	

OPULUS, European Cranberrybush.

Shrub to 12 ft.; white flowers and scarlet fruit.

1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	

SIEBOLDI, Seibold Viburnum.

Shrub to 10 ft. Large leaves are dark green and shining above, pale beneath; white flowers in broad panicles, fruit changing from pink to bluish-black.

18-24 in.	.75	6.75	
2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	

WEIGELA

AMABILIS, Rose Weigela.

Vigorous shrub 4-6 ft., with masses of light pink flowers.

9-12 in.	.30	2.70	
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	

DESBOIS (*hybrida desboisi*) Hort.

Small dark crimson flowers. 12-18 in.

.25	2.10	18.00
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EVA RATHKE, Hort.

Flowers rich reddish-purple. 1-2 ft.

.60	5.40	
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ROSEA, Pink Weigela.

Very showy with handsome rose-colored flowers.

12-18 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	

ZANTHORHIZA

APIIFOLIA, Yellowroot.

Low shrub 2-4 ft. high; cut foliage very handsome, changing to golden color in Autumn; one of the best border shrubs for any situation.

6-12 in.	.40	3.60	32.40
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Cones of Fraser Fir

VINES, CREEPERS AND CLIMBERS

ACTINIDIA	Each	10	100
ARGUTA, Bower Actinidia. 2 year	\$1.00	\$9.00	
AKEBIA			
QUINATA, Fiveleaf Akebia. 3 year	.75	6.75	
AMPELOPSIS			
HETEROPHYLLIA, Porcelain Ampelopsis.			
1 year	.40	3.60	
QUINQUEFOLIA, Virginia Creeper.			
Strong	.50	4.50	
QUINQUEFOLIA ENGELMANNI, Engelmann Creeper.			
Strong	.30	2.70	
TRICUSPIDATA (<i>veitchi</i>), Japanese Creeper.			
Strong	.50	4.50	
ARISTOLOCHIA			
SIPHO, Dutchmans-Pipe. 2 year	.50	4.50	
CELASTRUS			
ORBICULATUS PUNCTATUS, Christmas Bittersweet.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	\$39.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
CLEMATIS			
LIGUSTICIFOLIA, Western Virginsbower.			
Strong	.50	4.50	
PANICULATA, Sweet Autumn Clematis.			
Medium	.40	3.60	32.40
2 year	.75	6.75	60.00
VIRGINIANA, Virginsbower.			
2 year	.50	4.50	39.00
EUONYMUS			
BABY WINTERCREEPER (<i>E. radicans minimus</i>) Hort.	.40	3.60	27.00
GLOSSY WINTERCREEPER (<i>E. radicans carrierei</i>) Hort.			
3 year	.60	5.40	48.00
OBOVATUS, Running Euonymus.			
6-12 in.	.30	2.70	24.00
RADICANS, Wintercreeper.			
3 year	.60	5.40	48.00
RADICANS VEGETUS, Bigleaf Wintercreeper.			
Strong	.60	5.40	45.00
HYDRANGEA			
PETIOLARIS, Climbing Hydrangea.			
5 in. pots	2.50		
LONICERA			
HALL JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE, Hort.			
3 year	.60	5.40	
SEMPERVIRENS, Trumpet Honeysuckle.			
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
LYCIUM			
CHINENSE, Chinese Matrimony-vine.			
18-24 in.	.30	2.70	24.00
2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	
PUERARIA			
THUNBERGIANA, Kudzu Bean.			
Strong	.40	3.60	

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

		Each	10	100
ROSA, Climbing Roses.	No. 1	\$1.00	\$ 9.00	
	No. 2	.75	6.75	
American Beauty.				
American Pillar.				
Crimson Baby Rambler.				
Dorothy Dennison.				
Dorothy Perkins.				
Dr. W. Van Fleet.				
Excelsa.				
Hiawatha.				
Lady Gay.				
Pauls Scarlet Climber.				
Silver Moon.				
Tausendschon.				
Veilchenblau.				
Wichurian (<i>wichuraiana</i>)				
SCHIZOPHRAGMA				
HYDRANGEOIDES, Japanese Hydrangea-vine.				
	2½ in. pots	.75	6.75	
VACCINIUM				
VITISIDAEA, Cowberry.	Strong 1-3 in.	1.00	9.00	
VITIS				
LABRUSCA, Fox Grape.	Heavy	.75		
VULPINA, Riverbank Grape.	Strong	.60		
WISTERIA				
MULTIJUGA, Longcluster Wisteria.				
	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
SINENSIS, Chinese Wisteria.				
	3 year	1.25	11.25	
WHITE CHINESE (<i>W. sinensis alba</i>), Hort.				
	3 year	1.25	11.25	

“STANDARDIZED PLANT NAMES”

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HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

In this list will be found a collection of hardy herbaceous perennials that will give a good succession of bloom from early Spring to late Autumn. Nearly all are of easy culture. The usual list of herbaceous perennials offered in American catalogs can be secured and shipped with other orders, so that customers may feel safe in getting full collections.

Prices of herbaceous perennials, unless otherwise noted, 30c each; \$2.40 per 10; \$21.00 per 100.

	Each	10	100
ACHILLEA PEARL, Hort.			
ALTHAEA ROSEA, Hollyhock.	\$.35	\$2.70	
ALYSSUM SAXATILE COMPACTUM, Dwarf Goldentuft.			
ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA, Butterflyweed.			
ASTER NOVAE-ANGLIAE, New England Aster.			
BOCCONIA CORDATA, Pink Plumepoppy.			
CHRYSANTHEMUM COREANUM, Korean Chrysanthemum.			
CIMICIFUGA AMERICANA, American Bugbane.			
RACEMOSA, Cohosh Bugbane.			
CONVALLARIA MAJALIS, Lily-of-the-valley.			
DICENTRA EXIMIA, Fringed Bleedingheart.	.35	2.70	\$24.00
SPECTABILIS, Bleedingheart.	1.00	9.00	
DIONAEA MUSCIPULA, Venus Flytrap.			
EPIGAEA REPENS, Trailing-arbutus.			
Pots	.75	6.75	
FILIPENDULA			
CAMTSCHATICA, Kamchatka Meadowsweet.			
HEXAPETALA, Dropwort.			
GALAX APHYLIA, Galax. Strong Clumps	.50	4.50	39.00
GILLENIA STIPULATA, Indian-physic.			
HELONIAS BULLATA, Swamp-pink.			
HEMEROCALLIS			
FLAVA, Lemon Daylily.	.40	3.60	
FULVA, Tawny Daylily.			



Lillium carolinianum

The only fragrant native Lily, introduced by Kelsey-Highlands Nursery

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS



Grays Lily (*Lilium grayi*)



Oconee-bells (*Shortia galacifolia*)
Introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey

IRIS

CRISTATA, Crested Iris.
GERMANICA, German Iris, Mixed Varieties.
KAEMPFERI, Japanese Iris, Finest Mixed Colors.
KAEMPFERI, Japanese Iris, Selected Colors.

Each	10	100
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PALLIDA, Sweet Iris.
PSEUDACORUS, Yellowflag Iris.
VERNA, Vernal Iris.

\$.50	\$ 4.50
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LILIUM

DOUBLE TIGER LILY, Hort.
GRAYI, Grays Lily.
HENRYI, Henry Lily.
PHILADELPHICUM, Orangecup Lily.
REGALE, Royal Lily.
SARGENTIAE, Sargent Lily.
SUPERBUM, American Turkscap Lily.
TENUIFOLIUM, Coral Lily.
TIGRINUM, Tiger Lily.
WILMOTTIAE, Wilmott Lily.

.60	5.00	\$48.00
1.25	11.25	
1.00	9.00	
1.00	9.00	
.75	6.75	

LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA, Moneywort.

LYTHRUM

ROSE LOOSESTRIFE (*L. salicaria roseum*), Hort.

NARCISSUS, PAPER WHITE.

PAEONIA, PEONY. Selected Colors.	.60	5.40	48.00
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PENTSTEMON TORREYI, Torrey Pentstemon.

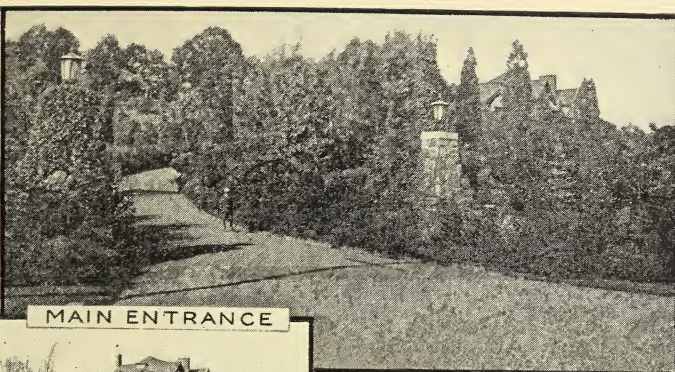
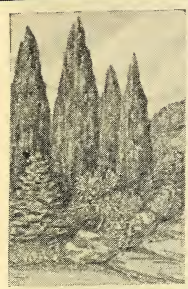
KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

PHLOX —Named Varieties in Finest Sorts.	Each	10	100
AMOENA, Amoena Phlox.			
SUBULATA, Moss Phlox.			
WHITE MOSS (<i>P. subulata alba</i>), Hort.			
PHYSOSTEGIA VIRGINIANA , False-dragonhead.			
POLYGONATUM COMMUTATUM , Great Solomonseal.			
PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA , Kudzu-bean.	\$.40	\$3.60	
SARRACENIA , Pitcherplant.			
DRUMMONDI RUBRA , Drummond P. Deep Purple.			
	.50	4.50	
FLAVA, Trumpet P. Yellow.	.50	4.50	
MINOR, Hooded P. Pale Yellow.	.50	4.50	
PSITTACINA, Parrot P. Greenish Purple.	.50	4.50	
RUBRA, Sweet P. Crimson.	.50	4.50	
SEDUM LYDIUM , Lydian Stonecrop.			
SEMPERVIVUM , Houseleek. In variety.			
SHORTIA GALACIFOLIA , Oconee-bells.			
Strong	.50	4.50	\$40.50
STENANTHIUM ROBUSTUM , Featherfleece.			
THERMOPSIS CAROLINIANA , Carolina Thermopsis.			
THYMUS VULGARIS , Common Thyme.			
TRILLIUM			
ERECTUM, Purple Trillium.			
GRANDIFLORUM, Snow Trillium.			
STYLOSUM, Rose Trillium.			
UNDULATUM, Painted Trillium.			
VALERIANA OFFICINALIS , Common Valerian.			
YUCCA FILAMENTOSA , Common Yucca.			
Strong Clumps	.50	4.50	
VINCA MINOR , Common Periwinkle.			
Strong	.25	2.10	18.00
WHITE COMMON PERIWINKLE (<i>V. minor alba</i>), Hort.			
Clumps	.30	2.70	24.00

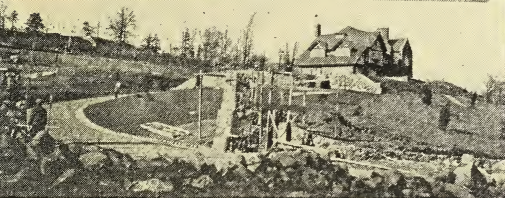
FERNS

Prices of Ferns unless otherwise noted.	.30	2.75	24.00
ADIANTUM PEDATUM , American Maidenhair Fern.			
ATHYRIUM (<i>Asplenium</i>) FILIXFEMINA , Lady Fern.			
DENNSTEDTIA (<i>Dicksonia</i>) PUNCTILOBULA , Hay-scented Fern.			
DRYOPTERIS (<i>Aspidium</i>) MARGINALIS , Leather Woodfern.			
NOVEBORACENSIS, New York Fern.			
SPINULOSA, Toothed Woodfern.			
THELYPTERIS, Marshfern.			
ONOCLEA SENSIBILIS , Sensitive Fern.			
OSMUNDA CINNAMOMEA , Cinnamon Fern.	.40	3.60	33.00
CLAYTONIANA, Interrupted Fern.	.40	3.60	33.00
REGALIS, Royal Fern.	.40	3.60	33.00
POLYPODIUM VULGARE , Common Polypody.			
POLYSTICHUM (<i>Dryopteris</i>) ACROSTICHOIDES , Christmas Fern.			
PTERETIS (<i>Onoclea</i>) NODULOSA , Ostrich Fern.			

All Prices Subject to Change with the Market



MAIN ENTRANCE



Estate of Jere Downs, Esq.
Winchester, Mass.

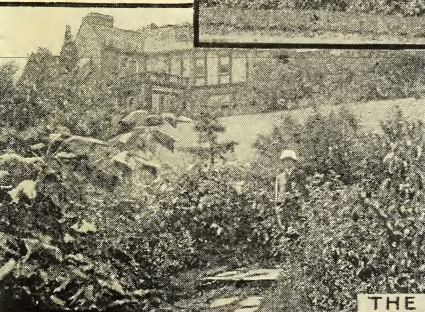
Planted Spring, 1915
Photographed 15 Months Later

Nearly 100 large Red-cedars,
up to 25 feet in height, were
planted and not a single
one died. Thousands of
native plants were used.

Landscaped and Planted by
Harlan P. Kelsey
Photographs by H. P. K.



GATEWAY TO PATH



THE PATH



LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

Planning and Planting, and the Use of Hardy Native Plants

The successful carrying out of any landscape improvement depends to so great an extent upon the knowledge, skill, and good taste of the one to whom this work is intrusted, that it is supremely important to start right no matter whether the work be large or small.

By the employment of a trained landscape architect expensive experiments may be avoided and successful results insured. This applies to questions both of design and of practical planting.

There are so many well-trained landscape architects today that there is little excuse for anyone not having the joys that come from well-executed work, based on plans that properly fit each case.

The undersigned takes charge of the laying out and planting of estates, parks, country clubs, cemeteries, and other public or private landscape improvements. Particular attention is given to the use of hardy American plants, which are unquestionably the basis of all the best permanent plantings in this country, and particularly where naturalistic effects are desired. If this fact is ignored, the most finished and lasting results cannot be secured. The formal garden, where in the past exotics have been used almost exclusively, has wonderful possibilities for the employment of native plants, and especially our magnificent Rhododendrons, Kalmias, and other broadleaf evergreens, as well as Junipers, Hemlocks, Pines and other Conifers. These plants are not only absolutely hardy and unusually free from foreign diseases and pests, but show splendid summer and winter effects that can be produced in no other way. There are, in fact, no foreign plants which can adequately take their place.

Horticultural knowledge, including soil requirements and an intimate acquaintance with plant material, is quite as essential as and co-ordinate with proper designing—facts too often overlooked. Moreover water-color sketches do not constitute landscape gardening. It is an art to be practised only after years of study and experience, and, like painting and sculpture, must be born in one and cannot be altogether acquired.

We are not committed to the use of Native Plants exclusively, and, where useful and advisable, always introduce the best exotics to produce desired results.

The undersigned is prepared to make professional visits for consultation and advice, to make surveys, plans and designs, and to undertake the entire construction, planting, and carrying out of landscape work of all descriptions.

The wild garden, the rockery, and the bog and water garden offer possibilities in the way of interest, distinctiveness and variety that are often almost wholly overlooked or but meagerly taken advantage of.

The mountain or seashore bungalow, the modest town home, and the pretentious estate must each have a treatment suitable to particular needs, though in every case a development should prevail that makes the most of striking natural features or topography, giving to each a character of its own.

Lack of time, distance, and other conditions may sometimes lead customers to desire a local landscape architect. I know the leading members of the profession, and at any time on request will gladly recommend landscape architects who may be safely trusted with a commission, large or small. On many smaller undertakings which I may be unable to undertake I recommend reliable Landscape Contractors or Gardeners who are competent.

Landscape Forestry. We do Landscape Forestry, treating woodlands from a landscape standpoint as well as for commercial uses. Our Landscape Department plans and plants large or small estates. Mr. Kelsey is open for consultations and engagements.

Correspondence with those having new grounds to lay out and plant, or unsatisfactory old grounds to make over, is solicited. Charges are reasonable, yet sufficient to warrant the best results in fairness to my clients and myself.

HARLAN P. KELSEY

Telephone Connection.

Hawthorne Building, Salem, Massachusetts

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS



Photo by H. P. K.

Doorway, Estate of Jere Downs, Esq., Winchester, Mass.
Landscaped and Planted by Harlan P. Kelsey



Photo by H. P. K.

Carolina Hemlock on Main Drive, Estate of Jere Downs, Esq., Winchester, Mass.
Landscaped and Planted by Harlan P. Kelsey



Photo by H. P. K.

The Juniper Collection at Arnold Arboretum



The Catawba Rhododendron (*Rhododendron catawbiense*) of the Southern Appalachian Mountains.
The hardiest of all.

The Successful Rhododendron Bed

By Harlan P. Kelsey

This includes Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Azaleas, Leucothoes, Blueberries and other ericaceous genera and similar native and exotic plants, and often such "fillers" as Ferns, Lilies, etc., which delight in acid soil conditions and which are usually grouped together to make what is termed the "Rhododendron Bed."

Soil. This class of plants is most at home in somewhat shady and damp situations and in a porous soil supplying plenty of humus and always showing more or less acid reaction. Limestone (alkaline) soils must be avoided, as a majority of ericaceous plants (Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Blueberries, etc.) are rarely if ever found growing naturally under such soil conditions. Sandy loam is favorable, but in all cases continuous supply of humus should be provided.

Creating Necessary "Acid" Conditions. Dr. Coville, United States Botanist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has made some very interesting greenhouse experiments which would seem to prove that acidifying soils by the application of aluminum sulfate makes it possible to grow these acid soil plants much more successfully. We are testing out this method on a large scale, and can no doubt give some definite conclusions in another year as to how this method will work in outdoor plantings.

It must be remembered, however, that application of acids will not take the place of humus. Others claim beneficial results by the application of tannic acid in dilution, but this also needs further experiments before the method can be generally recommended. Hardwood sawdust may be used as a mulch, and also ground peat moss or mull, which is imported from Holland, both having acid reaction.

The above experiments indicate that by suitable treatment, these beautiful ericaceous plants may sometimes be grown successfully on the alkaline soils of the Middle West.

Mulching. This means that the Rhododendron bed should have annually a heavy mulch of **hardwood** leaves, which is left on the year round to decay. Mulching also keeps the ground cool in summer and warm in winter and protects the fine feeding rootlets of the plants. **Removing the mulching in spring to make the beds "look better" is one of the greatest causes of non-success in growing Rhododendrons and similar plants.** No expert gardener would ever think of so doing.

Preparation of Bed. Unless conditions are naturally favorable, excavate two to three feet and fill with woods mold, "Kalmia peat," good loam, rotted field-sods, and perhaps a third in bulk of swamp muck or peat or similar soils. Make a tenth part of the mixture sharp sand, especially where the soil is too clayey. The center of the bed or plantation may be raised 6 to 12 inches above the surrounding ground, after allowing for natural settling.

Planting. Plant the same depth as before (shown by earth line or "collar" on stem) and firmly press soil around roots with the foot, but don't pack the earth too solid—Rhododendrons are not telegraph poles. "Fillers," including Lilies and other bulbs and smaller ground-covering species, should be planted after the larger plants are all in and properly spaced. Then soak the ground and apply the mulching.

Winter Protection. If convenient, protect them with pine or other evergreen boughs, particularly where exposed to the sun and wind; yet Rhododendrons rarely suffer in the latitude of Boston or Buffalo, if

properly planted and mulched. In the latitude of Ottawa and Quebec, Canada, a board fencing may be placed around the edge of the bed and much heavier temporary mulching of straw, etc., filled in almost or quite to the tops of the plants. It is rarely necessary to build a board cover, except on southern exposures to prevent sunburn, or with tender varieties not suitable for general planting and even then evergreen boughs are preferable. Good ventilation must be provided.

Selecting the Location. For the *Rhododendron* bed a northern exposure is preferable, especially in low elevation in the South, or elsewhere where freezing and thawing is quite continual. A direct winter sun on the frozen leaves of any broadleaf evergreen often kills outright or spoils the foliage. The north side of the building, wall, woods or hill is always preferable, and windswept locations should be avoided unless proper measures are taken to check the heavy winds.

In Limestone Soils. Excavation is imperative, and fresh soil showing acid reaction substituted. This can be successfully done. A striking example is shown in Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., where one of the most beautiful *Rhododendron* and *Azalea* beds in America has been constructed and planted in a location originally of a heavy limestone nature. **Blueberry culture is not a success in limestone soils.**

Enemies of the *Rhododendron*. *Rhododendrons*, *Kalmias*, and similar plants have few enemies. The only serious one I know is the Lace-wing Fly, which is native from New England throughout the Alleghanies, and is found on *Kalmia angustifolia*, *Rhododendron maximum*, *Kalmia latifolia*, and occasionally on almost any broadleaf evergreen or deciduous tree or shrub. This pest appears in early spring on the under side of the leaves and gets its sustenance by sucking the sap. The leaves turn brown, giving the plant a ragged, unkempt appearance. It is easily disposed of by spraying the under side of the leaves, using a very fine nozzle, with an emulsion of ten gallons of whale-oil soap to one hundred gallons of water. While the Lace-wing Fly is more at home on *Rhododendron maximum*, it does not hesitate to attack all other species to a greater or less extent. Plants in the shade are rarely infested to any great degree.

The Use of "Fillers." For the best landscape effects, as well as providing a continual succession of bloom throughout the season and actually protecting the *Rhododendrons* and supply "feathered" edge to the ground, a large variety of shrubs and plants may be employed with the finest results. In fact, the planting of *Rhododendrons* without the use of "filler" or "edging" plants may give harsh, formal effects, which are neither desirable nor natural in any way. In the use of "fillers" great care must be taken as to time of blooming and color effects, so they do not clash. It is surprising how many "filler" plants can be used without detracting from the broad evergreen effect, and yet supplying an amazing amount of interesting detail and a continuous show of blossoms against a beautiful *Rhododendron* leaf background.

Some of the Best "Fillers" and "Edging" Plants. *Andromeda polifolia*, *Chamaedaphne calyculata* (Leatherleaf), *Leiophyllum buxifolium*, *L. prostratum*, *Ilex glabra* (Inkberry), *Leucothoe catesbaei*, *Pieris floribunda*, *Taxus canadensis* (Canada Yew), *Galax aphylla*, *Gaultheria procumbens*, *Houstonia* (Bluets), *Mitchella repens* (Partridgeberry), *Shortia galacifolia* (Oconee-bells), *Vinca minor* (Periwinkle), *Zanthorhiza apiifolia* (Yellowroot), Lilies, *Trilliums*, *Erythroniums* (Troutlily), Ferns in great variety, Violets, *Dicentra eximia* (Fringed Bleedingheart), *Iris* in great variety, particularly *pseudacorus* and Japanese, *Azaleas* in variety, *Ilex verticillata*, *Aronias* (Chokeberry) in variety, and many other "berry-bearing" shrubs. Jonquils and other spring bulbs may be used freely in the borders of plantations with charming results.

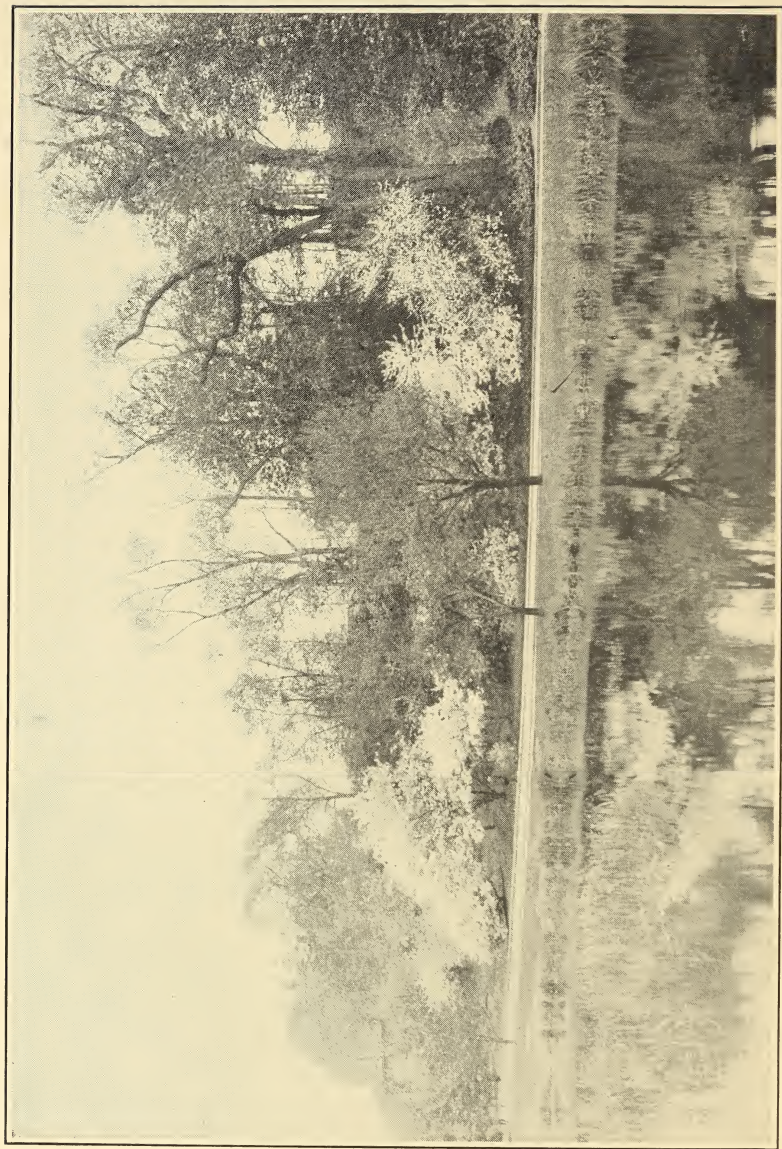


Photo by H. P. K.

Flowering Crabs across pond at Arnold Arboretum near Forest Hills entrance



Photo Courtesy of Arnold Arboretum

REDVEIN ENKIANTHUS

This beautiful ericaceous shrub reaches a height of 15 ft. tho more often 6 to 8 ft. in cultivation. This charming native of Japan should be in every fine garden.

Masses of bell-shaped flowers, yellowish or pale orange, veined dark red. See prices, page 35.



Galax Leaves

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS



*Make a personal visit over good
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It is the only way to really learn how we grow the hundreds of thousands of beautiful *specimen* Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Hemlocks, Azaleas, Firs, Spruces, Flowering Crabs and other Specialties in choicest ornamentals which has made this Nursery famous.

30

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Hawthorne Bldg.

Salem, Mass.

Telephone Salem 820

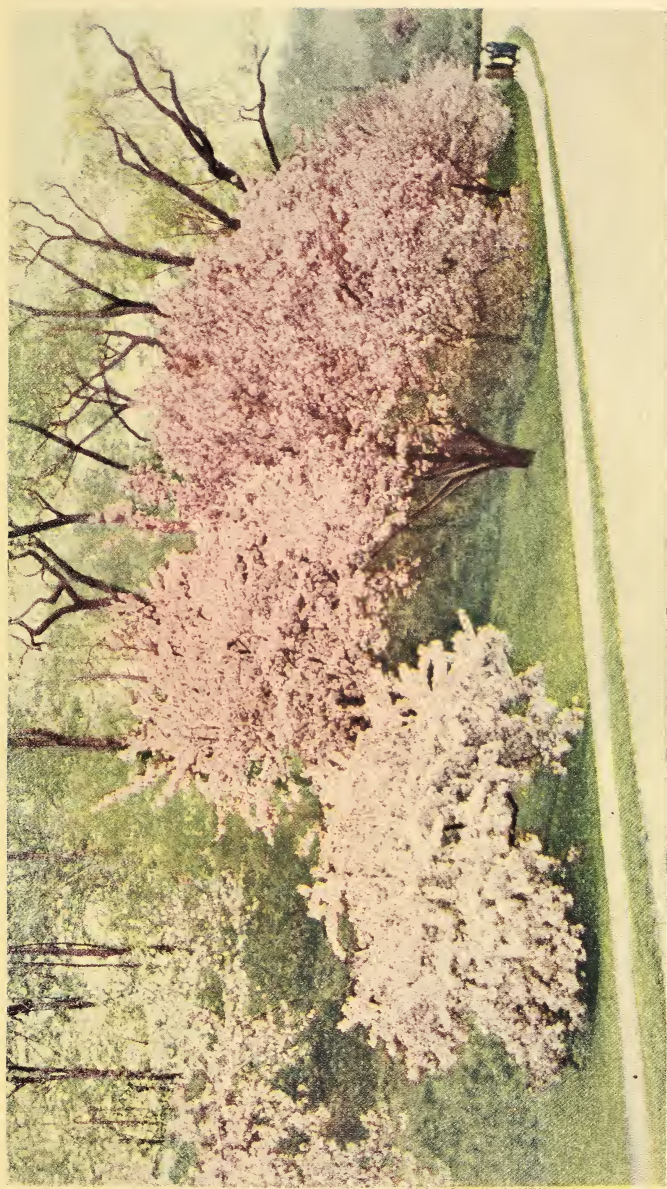


Photo by Harlan P. Kelsey

FLOWERING CRABS AT ARNOLD ARBORETUM

From left to right, Malus arnoldiana, spectabilis and schiedeckeri.

Copyright 1925 by Harlan P. Kelsey

1925

“Hardy New England Grown—Best by Test”



Authority for Names used in this Catalog is “Standardized Plant Names”, published by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature and officially adopted by the American Association of Nurserymen.

HARLAN P. KELSEY

KELSEY-HIGHLANDS NURSERY

Salem, Massachusetts

(Nursery at East Boxford, Mass.)